ULY 1961 MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

Transplacement Battalion

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THIS MONTH'S COVER .

John DeGrasse picked an old-fashioned Independence Day celebration as the theme for this month's cover. The kids are excited, but does the Marine's face show anticipation or apprehension?

Corps Album Books Reviewed

Gyrene Gyngles

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Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

USS QUINCY REUNION

The annual reunion of the members of the crew of the USS Quincy (CA71) will be held August 11 and 12, 1961, at Providence, R.I.

Members desiring full information and tickets should contact Mr. John J. Nero, 12 Old Oak Ave., Cranston 9, R.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Dear Sir:

Since April, 1960, I have been a fulltime member of the Third Marine Division Administrative Inspection and Assistance Team. Many questions arise for which a ready answer cannot be provided, but only an opinion or interpretation. Such is the case of the following questions:

Question #1—Marine Corps Order 1418.9A deals with the promotion to lance corporal and corporal. Paragraph 18 covers probational promotions and states that the appointment will be made permanent upon transfer or discharge, or at the end of six months or death, whichever occurs first. What determines the six-month period? Date of rank or date of actual promotion? Paragraph 23 speaks of six months after receipt of certificate of appointment by HQMC. My question deals with the unit effecting the promotion and what date do they use?

Question #2—On the subject of time lost, the following question was asked: Does confinement aboard ship, when issued as non-judicial punishment, count as time lost? In accordance with 4011.2a(1), I feel that a man confined is absent from duty, and it should be considered time lost. Do you know of any particular reference that is more definite?

Question #3—On the subject of GMSP markings, PRAM states very little. When do you assign them? I say semi-annually only, while others say upon transfer also. These marks are taken from locally devised tests. What is your interpretation on this?

Question #4—The Combat History Section is intended only for recording occurrences during the current period of active duty. Officers are on continuous active duty and don't reenlist. Therefore, their Combat History Section should be filled out. If an officer were a former enlisted man, with no break in service, should his present page eight reflect the combat history of his enlisted service now that he is an officer?

SSgt Ralph E. Sayers, Jr. HqCo., HqBn., (G-1 Sect) Third MarDiv(Rein)FMF c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• Head, Records Branch, HQMC, supplied the following:

Question #1—The date of rank is the controlling factor.

Question #2—See paragraph 044019, NavComptMan.

Question #3—GMSP markings are made on the same occasions as duty proficiency marks.

Question #4—There is no requirement that the page eight of an officer reflect his enlisted combat history.—Ed.

REENLISTMENTS

Dear Sir:

As a platoon sergeant, I have become aware of the following circumstances of one of my troops, and would like to know if there is anything that can be done in his behalf.

On March 26, 1957, he enlisted in the Marine Corps for two years. At that time he was considered a Reservist on active duty. He served from March 26, 1957, to June 27, 1957, at which time he was encouraged to reenlist to become a Regular. He reenlisted for a

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period of three years and received \$150 for a bonus as a private.

He served from June 27, 1957, to January 19, 1960, at which time he decided to reenlist for a period of four years. As a PFC he received \$480 for reenlistment bonus. A few days later he was informed that he had to return his bonus money as there was an error in his contract to the effect of his reenlisting as a PFC at two different times. At the present time he is paying back the bonus. At the present, he is a lance corporal with less than four years' service, has reenlisted two times, and has received \$150 for bonus.

Please explain to me if this is correct, also what Marine Corps order covers this situation.

SSgt W. A. Chase Co. "D", 1stBn., Fifth Marines. First Marine Division, FMF Camp Pendleton, Calif.

 Marine Corps Disbursing Office, Washington 25, D.C. says:

"Paragraph 044075, Navy Comptroller Manual states in part: '. . . a member in pay grade E-1 or E-2 on date of



last discharge or release from active duty is not entitled to a reenlistment bonus for a second, third, fourth, or subsequent reenlistment. . . .

"Since the Marine had previously reenlisted, i.e., June 27, 1957, a second reenlistment (January 19, 1960) while in one of the bottom two pay grades did not entitle him to receive any reenlistment bonus. It therefore appears that the bonus of \$480.00 was erroneous and that subsequent checkage thereof is proper.

"For further information, contact your Disbursing Officer, or write to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code CDB)."-Ed.

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ARTICLE 137, UCMJ

Dear Sir:

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Would you please clarify the following question for me?

Paragraph 4004.3g, PRAM, requires the date that articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice are explained, in accordance with Article 137, UCMJ, be entered in the appropriate block on page one of the Service Record Book and signed by enlisted personnel.

Article 137, UCMJ, requires certain articles be explained to enlisted persons upon entrance to active duty in any of the Armed Forces of the United States, or within six days thereafter. They shall be explained again after he has completed six months active duty.

Marine Corps Order 5810R.1B, requires members of the Marine Corps Reserve to subject themselves to the Code on written orders "while performing certain types of inactive duty training."

When a man enlists in the Marine Corps Reserve, there could be a delay of up to 16 months before he would be assigned to active duty (Category H), depending upon whether he is a high school senior or has completed high school. Also, when a man reenlists in the Reserve he may not be assigned active duty. My question is: In the above situation, is it required that the page one, Article 137, UCMJ, explained, be dated and signed prior to assignment to active duty, or is this voluntary acceptance of orders required in MCO 5810R.1B sufficient?

Sgt David W. Codney
I-I Staff
6th 150-mm. HowBtry, USMCR
USN&MCRTC
1414 Ninth Street, SW

Canton 6. Ohio

• Paragraph 9, MCO 5810R.1B sets torth the procedure to be followed.—Ed.

MINORITY ENLISTMENT AND RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

In the March issue of the American Legion Magazine, an article was written about a man who retired from the Army with 20 years' service and was refused retirement pay because he was under age when he enlisted.

According to a ruling of the Comptroller General (#B-142704), time spent in the military service when you are under age cannot be counted toward retirement pay.

We are two Marines who enlisted in the Corps at an early age of 15. Thinking we would retire at an early age was really something good to look forward to. When we read this article, however, our hopes really dropped. TIME MOVE?



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Brochures on Request

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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

LCpl R. D. Watson, "A" Co., 1st Pioneer Bn., First Marine Division, FMF, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from Pvt James WISEMAN, whose last known address was Unit 768, Staging Bn., Camp Pendleton.

LCpl Marjorie M. Anderson, WM Co., H&S Bn., MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from MSgt Jerome SANDERS, whose last known address was Okinawa, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Former Marine Alec W. Bellefleur, Box 137, Limestone, Maine, to hear from PFC Howard E. CLARK, whose last known address was Twelfth Marines, Third Marine Division, FMF, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Miss Sharon L. McMaster, 6444 Ox Bow Lane, Flint 6, Mich., to hear from Charles W. MATTES, JR., whose last known address was Plt. 203, "L" Co. 2d Bn., MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.

Charley P. Shackelford, 1301 Avenue G, N. W., Childress, Texas, to hear from former Marine Eddie Mohr, who served with "I" Btry., 3d Bn., Eleventh Marines, during World War II, or from anyone else who served with "I" Btry.

Cpl Marvin A. Russell, Rt. 1, Box 67D, Fallbrook, Calif., to hear from Sgt Fred JUNKER, whose last known address was 3d Tk. Bn., Okinawa, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

George H. Spencer, 8 Miller St., Benton Station, Maine, to hear from PFC William PARREAULT, whose last known address was Cherry Point, N. C. or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Pvt Eric J. Magnuson, 2d Enl. Student Co., USARVNS Regt., Box 160, Fort Rucker, Ala., to hear from Pri Lawrence STAMPFL, whose last known address was Plt. 206, "I" Co., 2d Bn. MCRD. Parris Island, S. C., or anyon knowing his whereabouts.

Miss Lois Helseth, 76 Kenvil Avenue, Succasunna, N. J., to hear from Paul HAGER, whose last known address was Covington, Ky.

1/4 1/4 1/4

Former Marine Louis G. Degnam 2602 New York Ave., Union City, N.J. to hear from MSgt John J. CADDLE or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

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SSgt J. Crabtree, Jr., Division Disbursing Office, First Marine Division. Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from SSgt Ismael UMFLEET, who served with the 9th MCRRD in Chicago, and whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Air Force SSgt Raymond E. Hudson, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., to hear from Sgt "Killer" CORRELL, whose last known duty station was with the Third Marines on 0kinawa in 1959, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

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Former Marine Harry E. Lewis, 10 East 11th Ave., Gloversville, N. Y., to hear from former members, active or not, of Co. "I", 3d Bn., Twenty-fourth Regiment, Fourth Division, who took part in the Iwo Jima or Saipan operations.

Former Marine Cpl James R. Thomp-Ben. son, 10235 S. W. 35th St., Miami, Fla., PFC to hear from Tom OLMAR, Stanley LONG and Joe GOODMAN, or anyone who served with him in Co. "B", 1st Bn., Eighth Marines, Second Division, from 1950 to 1953.

Former Marine Doug Mallon, 144-03, Barclay Ave., Flushing 55, N. Y., to hear from SSgt William C. WHITE, or anyone who served with him in Co. "C", 1st Amtrac Bn., in Korea, 1954-1955, and later in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sirois, R.D. #1, Box 30, Elmira, N. Y., to hear from Marine Ronald SLAGER, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C., in 1957.

Sgt Richard J. Bishop, H&S Co., M.S.&M. Bn., First Force Service Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from SSgt Raymond L. HAMNER, whose last known duty station was NAS Miramar, San Diego, Calif., in 1956, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of former Cpl John WELCH, formerly of Waterbury, Conn., please communicate with Leonard T. Welch, 136 Columbia Blvd., Waterbury, Conn. Information is necessary to settle estate of father. His address in 1944 was: Cpl Raymond J. Welch, AMM-M-41 Sec. H, NATTC, Memphis,

Former Marine Quentin R. Davis, Box 78, Route 1, Rarden, Ohio, to hear from Former Marines Clarence PETRIE and Charles Casey LEWIS or anyone who served with Co. "B", 1st Bn., Second Marine Regiment, Second Division, during World War II.

Cpl Robert L. Nunally, Headquarters, 1st Marine Brigade, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from PFC David YOUNG, whose last known address was Marine Liaison, Kadena, Okinawa.

* * *

Frank Howard, 445 Arsenal St., Watertown, N. Y., to hear from Sgt and Mrs. William VAN ORDEN, whose last known duty station was in South Carolina.

Joseph E. Murdock, 1870 Ludington Ave., Wauwatosa 13, Wis., to hear from anyone who went through recruit training with him at San Diego, in Platoon 160, during May and June of 1951.

* * *

Sgt Howard W. Welch, MCRS, Post Office Bldg., Sandusky, Ohio, to hear from SSgt William P. SCHULZ, whose last known duty station was MB, NAS, Memphis, Tenn.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)



BARGAIN!

True West, Frontier Times, and A Gallery of Western Badmen for two measly bucks!

We ate some loco weed, pulled off our bridles and are RUNNING WILD! Just to introduce you to our magazines, we're turning our heads so you can steal us blind!



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WESTERN PUBLICATIONS
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Prepared by SSgt Chris Evans

- 1. Marines participated in the First Battle of Bull Run, near Manassas, Va. on ______.
 - (a) January 5, 1863
 - (b) July 21, 1861
 - (c) April 11, 1865
- 2. Marine Corps Commandant
 was chairman
 of the Washington Monument
 Committee when Marines participated in laying the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, July 4, 1848.
 - (a) Jacob Zeilin
 - (b) Franklin Wharton
 - (c) Archibald Henderson
- 3. The 1st Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment, was organized July 13, 1914 at ______.
 - (a) Vera Cruz, Mexico
 - (b) Quantico, Va.
 - (c) San Diego, Calif.
- 4. The birth date of the U. S. Marine Band is _____.
 - (a) Nov. 10, 1775
 - (b) July 11, 1798
 - (c) July 4, 1888
- 5. Grog rations for Marines and Sailors were abolished on July 14, ______
 - (a) 1862
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) 1927
- 6. On July 28, 1943, Major General _______ became the first Marine line officer to attain the rank of lieutenant general.

- (a) C. B. Cates
- (b) A. A. Vandegrift
- (c) H. M. Smith
- 7. Marine Corps Reserve units were called to active duty for Korea on ______.
 - (a) July 20, 1950
 - (b) July 4, 1951
 - (c) July 15, 1954
- 8. The first Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, reestablished from the U. S. Marines in July 1798, was
 - (a) Franklin Wharton
 - (b) William W. Burrows
 - (c) Samuel Nicholas
- 9. The first organized Marine Corps air attack against enemy ground forces, using both bombs and machine gun fire, occurred in ______ on July 16, 1927.
 - (a) Haiti
 - (b) Cuba
 - (c) Nicaragua
- 10. On July 21, 1944, the Third Marine Division landed on ______, to mark the first American soil to be re-
- captured during World War II.

 (a) Bougainville
 - (b) Iwo Jima
 - (c) Guam

See answers on page 12. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

Our first sergeant was also under age when he came into the Marine Corps. Everyone seems to think we will be stuck with making up two years of military service before we are eligible for retirement, but no one can give us a definite answer.

In the March 21, 1961, issue of the Navy Times, in the "Sea Service Retirements" section, it stated that a Marine retired with 20 years' service who came in the Marine Corps at the age of 14. Can you find out if the Comptroller General Ruling #B-142704 applies to us? If it doesn't apply to us, why does it apply to a man who retired from the Army?

Names withheld

• The statutory age for enlistment in the Regular Marine Corps for male personnel is 14 years, whereas it is 17 years for the U. S. Army.

Service performed by a minor before reaching the minimum statutory age for enlistment may not be credited for retirement eligibility purposes. If the minority enlistment is not terminated by the Government, by minority discharge or discharge for fraudulent enlistment, time served by a minor after reaching the minimum statutory age for enlistment is so creditable.—Ed.

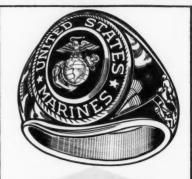
PROUD MOTHER

Dear Sir:

As regular reader of Leatherneck Magazine, I've noticed in several issues that there are young mothers who have sons serving in the Marine Corps. I just wish to say that I am 36 years of age, and have a son, LCpl Jasper L. Keen, "G" Company, Sixth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C., who is currently on a good will tour to Africa and South America.

I appreciate the articles which came out in the April, 1961, issue on the Second Division, which visited Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic. He wrote me about his visit, and I'm one of the proudest Marine mothers a boy could ever have.

He's a fine boy, and always had a heart's desire to enlist in the Marines. He has been on several cruises so far, (CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



DESIGNED BY MARINES

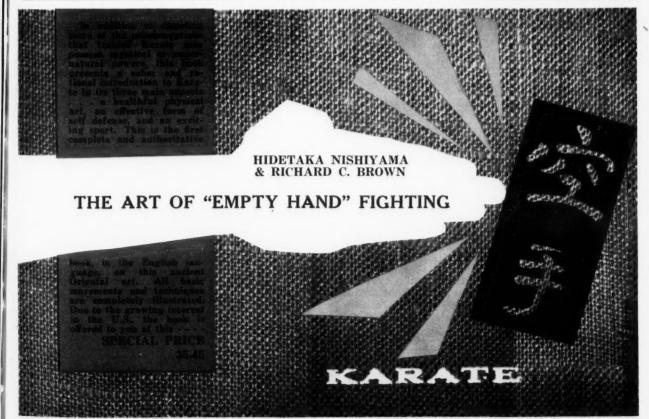
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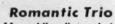
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ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 8.

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (b);

9. (c); 10. (c).

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MSgt. "Ret." & Mrs. W. R. Letson JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

so as you see, at 36 years of age, I have a Marine son whom I'm very proud of, and very proud that he is one of your men.

Mrs. Margaret Shelton 1410 Eastland Ave.

Nashville 6, Tenn.

You have every right to be proud.
 Ed.

SURVIVAL TRAINING

Dear Sir:

I enjoyed the article "Dumbo," in the April, 1961, issue of Leatherneck Magazine, and appreciate the development of "Dumbo" by the Kellett Aircraft Company. I think it is fine that we are able, finally, to provide realistic emergency conditions for survival training.

But . . . how about the non-heliteam assault waves, specifically, the "over the beach" amtrac waves? Statistics show more people have been lost both in actual combat and training exercises in sunk, capsized or beached amtracs

than have been lost in "choppers' forced to ditch at sea.

I would like to see a similar device rigged, utilizing an amtrac mock-up for instruction on emergency escape procedures enroute to the beach.

1stLt James A. Schumacher "F" Co., 2d RT Ba order a

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San Diego 40, Calif.

● Sounds good.—Ed.

MAGAZINE SALE

Dear Sir:

I would like to sell some of my back issues of Leatherneck Magazine for 15 cents each. These issues date back to 1956, and I thought some of your readers might like them.

John H. Stephens 905 Berkley

Pueblo, Colo.

MANUAL OF ARMS

Dear Sir:

After many arguments and discussions, I have decided to write Leatherneck Magazine to obtain a ruling of the Manual of Arms, Landing Party Manual, 1950.

The theory that the command "present arms" must be given only from

Leatherneck

The magazine for Marines and their families. Mail your subscription today, don't forget one for the folks back home.

Extend my present for the period check		on	Bill Me Later			
1 YEAR (save \$.60)	. \$3.00			\$7.50 \$3.30)		
2 YEARS (save \$1.70)	. \$5.50			\$9.00 \$5.40)		

Street ______ Zone____ State_____

Mail To: LEATHERNECK Magazine P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

"order arms" is being taught in some organizations.

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Paragraph 2-11, T-2 LPM 1950, states that "Left shoulder arms may be ordered when rifles are at the order, right shoulder, or present." Paragraph 2-11 E states: "Any appropriate position of the Manual of Arms may be ordered from a previous position by giving the proper commands."

My argument is: If it is possible to execute "left shoulder arms" from "present arms", then executing "present arms: from "left shoulder arms", as

stated in paragraph 2-11 E should be possible.

I have always been taught that if a command can physically be done—do it.

SSgt W. E. Warren, Jr. 2dBn., Second ITR MCB

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

• Paragraph 2-12 k of the New LPM, states, "The command is Present, ARMS. This movement is executed in two counts and is used as a salute in ceremonies and interior guard duty. When executed from any position of the manual other than order arms the rifle is first brought to port arms upon the command Present ARMS. Present arms is then executed without loss of cadence."—Ed.

MOS 8611 OR 8631

Dear Sir:

I recall having read in a previous issue of *Leatherneck Magazine*, an article or letter to the editor concerning the requirements necessary in procuring either an MOS 8611 (Interpreter) or 8631 (Interrogator-Translator).

Similarly, I would appreciate a synopsis of the article or letter in question or just the following information:
(1) The amount of current overseas duty required completed for eligibility;
(2) The type training selected personnel receive while at a language school;
(3) The languages that are currently a part of the curriculum of service language schools; and (4) The type duty personnel receive upon successful completion of the required course of instruction.

LCpl Dennis J. Sandole MB, USNS, Sangley Point Luzon, Republic of the Philippines

• Here's the scoop:

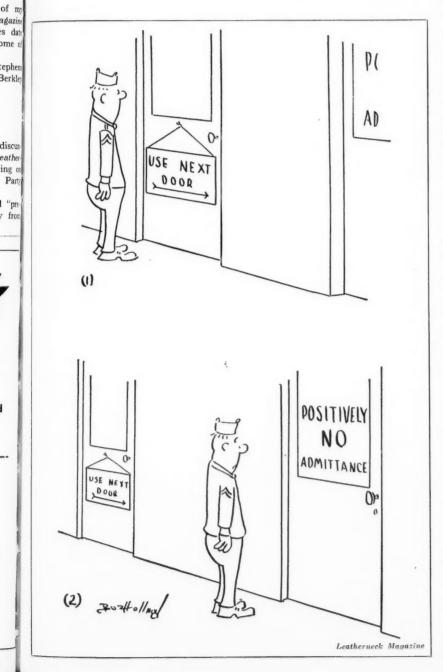
1. The normal overseas tour must be completed. Tours are not curtailed to permit attendance at a language school.

2. Personnel selected for Interpreter or Interrogator-Translator billets are given formal schooling in a specific language at the Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., or the Navy Language School, Anacostia, D.C. The nature of the instruction is that academic curriculum normally associated with linguistic studies: grammar, conversation, etc. The length of courses varies with the language.

3. The language schools have courses in many languages. However, enlisted personnel are ordered to instruction only in a language to fill a specific billet. These languages currently are Spanish, French, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Viet-Namese and Persian. Certain selected communication personnel are instructed in other languages.

4. Graduates are assigned to one of the two Interrogator-Translator teams, certain Naval Missions, Hq. FMFPac, and Marine Barracks, Port Lyautey, Morocco. The only billets requiring a language currently open to enlisted personnel below the rank of sergeant, other than certain communications billets, are:

Marine Barracks, Port Lyautey (six lance corporals; French Interpreters) Hq. FMFPac (one corporal; Japanese Interpreter).—Ed.



Behind the Lines ...





E VERY publication has its group of unheralded and unsung workers called "the boys in circulation." This month we have gone "downstairs" to show you the Marines who are responsible for getting your Leatherneck into the mail.

To the uninitiated, it's more than stuffing the magazine into an envelope and running it through an

addressograph machine.
In the top left photo, the Circulation Manager, GySgt A. M. Koon, (standing) checks over the monthly print order with his assistant, SSgt J. R. Fredericks. Each month, these two men determine the number of magazines needed to meet our subscription requirements.

At the second desk is Sgt T. E. Tanzey who is the *Leatherneck* Bookshop Manager. It is his job to fill orders for the thousands of books received each month.

The third desk is manned by the "bill me later" and single copy sales man, PFC R. G. Walsh. Part of his duties call for the servicing of newstands throughout the world and Marine Corps exchanges.

Cpl W. I. Jones sits at the rear desk, where he double checks the subscription orders. It is his job, also, to locate the hundreds of customers with whom *Leatherneck* loses contact because they do not send us a change of address.

The photo right shows a view

of Leatherneck's circulation machine room manned by (front to rear) Sgt F. J. Beem, Cpl J. T. Randow, Cpl M. H. Matsumoto and LCpl C. T. MaHoney. These men process on the average of 2500 change-of-address cards and 3000 new subscriptions a month. In addition, they run a monthly check on the mailing strips for the magazine, process promotional cards and prepare statistical reports for the machine room operation.

No magazine can operate successfully without an efficient circulation department; we here at Leatherneck feel we are operating successfully, thanks to Gunny

Koon and his crew.

MAIL CALL

[continued from page 7]

Former Marine Sgt William D. Furey, 71 Congress St., Greenfield, Mass., to hear from anyone who went through boot camp with him in Platoon 36, 1947, at Parris Island, S. C., or anyone who was in Co. "A" or "B", Fourth Marines, at Camp Lejeune, N. C., 1947-50.

Former Marine Charles Langenstein, 1206 Phillips Ave., Mays Landing, N. J., to hear from Sgt Daniel A. WILLIAMS, whose last known address was the 7th Motor Transport Bn., in Korea, in 1953, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Hugh J. Noteman, 104 Carroll Ave., Woodbridge, Va., to hear from Ramon VALADEZ, who served at the American Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1952, and whose last known address was San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Kathy Richardson, P. O. Box 75, Naranja, Fla., to hear from Pvt Charles A. GALLACHER, whose last known address was RTR, Parris Island, S. C., in 1959, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Mrs. M. M. Conway, 1256 West 64th St., Chicago 36, Ill., to hear from Pvt Jesse D. STARKS, whose last known address was Second Infantry Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif., in 1960, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

SSgt Charles D. Duncan, Jr., 2d Fore Recon. Co., Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from Sgts ROCHA, LEANNER and HERAIERA, who served with the Machine Gun Plt., "A" Co., 1st Bn., Fifth Marines, First Marine Division. during 1950-51, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Mrs. Phyllis Purificato, 1707 Apache Blvd., Tempie, Ariz., to hear from Pt. George R. WILLIAMSON, whose last known address was Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

PFC Robert P. Dexter, MB, NSA, Ft. Meade, Md., to hear from Pvt Leonidas J. ALTENO, whose last known address was Parris Island, S. C.

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PERHAPS some of you lads wonder why it is that week after week, year in and year out, we have to hold inspections of weapons, equipment and vehicles. Well, the fact is, one of the most important functions and responsibilities of every commander is the supervision, care and maintenance of his unit's equipment. He has to keep checking on this gear to see that it is being kept in top shape.

"Now, taking care of the weapons and equipment is the job of all hands in an outfit. Military maintenance is the action taken by Marines to keep this individual or organizational equipment in serviceable condition—or to restore it to satisfactory condition when necessary. It's the work done to keep our gear in good condition ready for combat. As a result of periodic inspections and tests, we can determine the necessary servicing, repair or replacement requirements.

"The key to the Marine Corps maintenance system is preventive maintenance: This is the procedure of inspection, detection and correction of equipment by the users before major defects develop. Preventive maintenance also includes the practice of teaching the proper care and use of equipment in every unit. Maintenance training can be done on the job, in unit schools, or at special technical schools. Each is necessary and the resulting maintenance skills must be passed along. Such training is continuous. It is not a one-time problem because there will be a turnover in men; there will be changes in equipment; and there will be new developments in maintenance methods.

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"Whenever possible, maintenance training and equipment maintenance time should be included during duty hours. Making maintenance tasks 'extra curricular' or after hours puts them at a time when men are tired. It erects a barrier of resentment at the loss of personal spare time. It results in hasty work.

"Maintenance time needed will vary with the equipment and the extent of the maintenance. Daily care of a weapon may require but a few minutes. Preventive maintenance on a wheeled vehicle can take 15 minutes each day, but a tank crew will require about two hours to perform the same service. A helicopter requires an hour of maintenance for every four hours of flying time.

"The time allotted by a unit for maintenance should be used for maintenance. It should not be wasted in horseplay, loafing or wasted motion. Nor should it be diverted to other chores or details having no connection with maintenance.

formed by the operator, wearer or user of equipment. It includes the proper care, cleaning, minor repairs and lubricating within the capability of the skill and tools of the user. Washing and checking vehicles, cleaning individual equipment and caring for weapons are first echelon jobs.

"The second echelon work is maintenance performed by specially trained personnel in the units such as armorers, vehicle mechanics and radio repairmen. Repairing weapons and replacing vehicle parts are examples of second echelon maintenance.

"Maintenance procedures and preventive maintenance habits cannot be practiced only in the peacetime barracks routine. The maintenance system must be taken into the field during exercises and especially in combat. Often under such conditions, time or energy for preventive maintenance is difficult to find—but it must be worked in somehow.

"The unit that neglects its maintenance practices and standards under field conditions is courting disaster and defeat. Our modern combat power is a combination of fire, mobility and communications control. All of these factors depend upon the proper functioning of the weapons and equipment. It



"The Marine Corps system of maintenance includes the categories of organizational, field and depot maintenance. Organizational maintenance is of direct concern to most Marines. This category includes 'first' and 'second echelon' repairs.

"First echelon maintenance is per-

is not only exceedingly expensive equipment—but it needs and deserves the best of care.

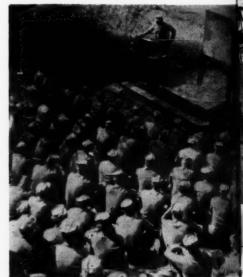
"The worst kind of skirmish or battle to lose is the casualty or defeat caused by a defective weapon or the failure of a piece of equipment. It's your job to prevent such tragedies."

TRANSPLA



There may be confusion at first
as to their unit's designation, but this
is soon forgotten when they become the
Ready striking arm of the Seventh Fleet





Capt A. Keller conducted a class at Las Pulgas.

The battalion was formed at Camp Las Pulgas.

Mari

The position of the use readers with the

CEMENT BATTALION



Marines boarded the USS Mitchell on April Fool's Day.

The photos on these pages were taken by the members of the 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines. They are snapshots which show the activities of the battalion through the eyes and lenses of its members. Leatherneck believes that the use of these photos will give our readers a close, informal look at duty with the Third Marine Division.

by MSgt Clay Barrow

ANY YEARS ago, a tired, old man who had spent his life as a soldier of fortune, wrote his memoirs. He had never fought for a cause, only for money, under a score of flags, in some of the most remote corners of the world. His saga vibrated with tales of derring-do. but the most piercing sentence of his book was his final poignant summation. None of it had been worthwhile, he reflected, because, in the end, there was no one left to whom he could say, "Remember when we. . .?"

The 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division, which was stationed on Okinawa in 1960,-'61, has taken steps to see that its memories are permanently preserved by compiling a "cruise book." This venture is not unique: many commands have done it. What sets One/Nine's book a cut above its counterparts is that it is a thoroughly professional job, prepared on Okinawa and published by a firm in Texas and, paradoxically, it is also the story of the 1st Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division.

The cruise book employs a clever

device to tell its story. It opens with a sketch of a grizzled "Old Gunny" in a Marine slop-chute in the year 1989. He is recounting his first duty assignment to a group of enthralled, young Marines. He begins by telling how he had joined the Corps in the Summer of 1959, completed boot camp and ITR, took Christmas leave and then joined the 1st Battalion, Seventh Marines, in Camp Pendleton.

The gunny's story, told with warmth and wit, is the story of two battalions which became one. For the 1st Battalion. Seventh Marines, was destined to be the sixth Marine battalion in Corps history to participate in our relatively new, universally applauded "Transplacement System," wherein units of the First Marine Division replace, virtually intact, units of the Third Marine Division, and vice versa.

At Las Pulgas, one of several camps which comprise the mammoth Camp Pendleton, in January, 1960, the battalion which would go overseas to eventually become the 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines, began to take shape. On board were its CO, Major (later





The battalion invited Okinawan children to a Thanksgiving dinner at Camp Sukiran.





Motor scooters are the most popular mode of transportation on Okinawa.

Two Marines bought "benjo pops," an Okinawan delicacy, from one of the many vendors.

TRANSPLACEMENT (cont.)

promoted to Lieutenant Colonel) Harry F. Painter, and between 200 and 300 "old hands."

Already at Las Pulgas was the first trickle which would, in the next month prior to "lock on" time, swell to a flood of more than 500 new Marines straight from boot camp and ITR. To bring the battalion up to its 1000-plus strength, about 300 enlisted men of virtually all ranks were coming in from all points of the compass.

To a transplacement battalion, lockon time is the peacetime equivalent of wartime's "H-Hour, D-Day." Barring sickness, accident or unforeseen emergency, the men who are with the battalion at lock-on time will remain with it for the following 15 months. As important, no new men, officer or enlisted, will join the battalion. Lock-on is one of the system's basic strengths—and one of its severest challenges. Officers and Staff NCOs know that the troops they begin with are the troops with whom they must stand or fall. In no other type of command is the necessity for dynamic leadership more imperative.

On 15 February 1960, the battalion locked on and commenced a vigorous six-week training schedule which

ranged from fire team to company tactics. Highlighting the training were live fire problems and demonstrations, and tank-infantry tactics classes designed to acquaint the troops with their power-packed supporting arms.

On, of all days, April Fool's Day, the battalion embarked aboard the USS General Mitchell at San Diego. After liberties in Honolulu and Yokohama, Japan, it debarked at Naha, Okinawa, 19 days later.

Here they got their first look at the U.S. Army's Camp Sukiran which would, on and off, for the remainder of their 13 months' overseas, be their home. A few miles up the coast from Naha, Sukiran is the oldest, possibly

the best tion on its own racks w vantage: facilities for the the seve the 503 paratroboys-wi off righ rines.

their I learned operations schedulated features with of After to training tactics,



Members of the battalion practiced night firing with the bazooka on the Hansen range in the Central Okinawa training area.

the best equipped, permanent installation on the island. Each company had its own messhall and, although the barracks were slightly crowded, the advantages of the many recreational facilities and clubs more than made up for the slight inconvenience. Among the several Army units at Sukiran was the 503d, a hell-for-leather group of paratroopers who, contrary to predicted boys-will-be-boys discussions, hit it off right from the start with the Marines.

Hardly had the battalion taken off their hats at Sukiran before they learned that they were slated for operation "Sea Hawk," a Brigade CPX scheduled for June in Korea, which featured helicopter landings and work with old friends, the Korean Marines. After two months of intensive on-island training, with special emphasis on night tactics, mountain-climbing, dry-net

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work and helicopter operations, the majority of the battalion embarked aboard the carrier, USS Princeton. Alpha Company went aboard the USS Cavalier. Bad weather hampered the flying operations in Korea but, all in all, the operation was considered a rousing success.

In September, the battalion went back up to Japan aboard the USS Noble, landed at Numazu and went by truck to Camp Fuji-McNair. Again the old pattern repeated itself. There were

training, live fire demonstrations and field problems, close air support tactics and bivouac—but this time there was a little frosting on the cake: liberty in Japan. Yokosuka, Yokohama and, above all, Tokyo, will probably never lose their fascination for Marines. Hong Kong, they would see later, and Manila. But Tokyo's Ginza still clings to its designation as "Numbah Wan!" when Far East Marines cast their liberty ballots.

Upon its return to Okinawa the fol-(Text continued on page 21)



Marines waited their turn to test-fire a machine gun at sea.

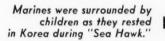


The battalion operated from the USS Princeton for "Operation Sea Hawk" in Korea.

They hiked over hills which many of them had climbed during the Korean conflict.



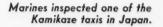
One Marine used an "A" frame to carry rations during "Operation Sea Hawk."







Back in Japan, they trudged through mud at Fuji-McNair.





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Back on Okinawa, the battalion began a series of problems involving survival in the rugged Northern Training Area and hunting "guerrillas."

TRANSPLACEMENT (cont.)

lowing month, the battalion held a CPX in the vast wilderness of the Northern Training Area. Basically, the idea was to conduct anti-guerrilla operations in jungle-like terrain. Beforehand, the troops had been given extensive instruction in escape and evasion, survival and land navigation. But learning how to capture, kill and eat a snake or a bird is one thing; doing it is quite another. Still, those chores, (as well as finding your own water, building your own shelter) had to be done-and were. Foraging for edible herbs, roots, fowl, lizards, reptiles or crustaceans became a game, of which the playing was far more fun than the prizes. Four HUS helicopters were employed during all daylight hours for casualty and POW evacuation, patrol reconnaissance, resupply and troop movement.

The battalion didn't always function as an entity throughout its tour overseas. Certain companies gained invaluable training acting independently. For example, Alpha Company was assigned the role of Aggressor against the 3d Battalion, Ninth Marines, from 27 October through 15 November at Camp Fuji-McNair. "C" Company performed the same function against 2d Battalion, Ninth Marines, from 14-20 November on Okinawa in operation "Packboard."

As the year drew to a close, the most TURN PAGE



The Marines hacked through thick jungle foliage in search of food during survival training.



LtCol H. Painter was presented a roasted pheasant by GySgt P. Hatfield during survival training.



The battalion turned to and painted the Olongapo hospital as a gesture of friendship.

TRANSPLACEMENT (cont.)

eagerly anticipated event of all drew near and finally arrived. On 4 December the battalion boarded the USS Paul Revere and USS Monticello at White Beach to begin their two-month tour as the Third Division's Battalion Landing Team afloat.

The Paul Revere (for some inexplicable reason, nicknamed the "Peter Rabbitt") was, at that time, the newest APA on the water and carried the bulk of the troops. Living was good. Peter Rabbitt had two messhalls, tile decks throughout, tables under the bunks and air conditioning. And she could lope along at more than 20 knots. She also had a chopper pad topside and plenty of deck space for exercise.



Major General Donald Weller, CG Third Marine Division, inspected the battalion at Cubi Point, Philippine Islands.

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Admiral Griffin, Commander Seventh Fleet, fired a mortar at Zambales.

A practice landing was conducted at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.

The battalion remained afloat, performing its mission as the striking arm of the Seventh Fleet until February 18. Before it returned to Okinawa, there was a never-to-be-forgotten five-day stopover in Hong Kong.

While afloat, on 1 January 1961, the battalion was officially re-designated 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines. Gone, at last, was the confusion of designations which found men referring to their unit as "One/Seven/Nine." Gone, too, was something else-a perhaps minescule, but certainly noteworthy, fragment of esprit de corps. Although most of the older Marines adopt a philosophical "It all counts on 20 . . ." attitude toward the changing of unit designations, the younger men do not like it. One said, "This is the first outfit I ever served with, and to me it will always be the 1st Battalion, Seventh. (His gripe is an echoing of the sentiment of older arms than ours such as the British who place great stress on the importance and the integrity of "The Regiment.") A small thing though it is, admittedly, compared to the inarguable worth of replacing whole units intact, it is, (continued on page 76)



Members of the battalion visited the historic monument at Corregidor while in the Philippines.

Post OF THE CORPS





N THE shores of the East China Sea, just south of the great port city which gives it its name, is the Corps' newest, least known Marine Barracks-MB, Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa. The three-officer, 52-enlisted man command came into existence, virtually unnoticed, in January, 1960, and has functioned in relative obscurity since Unlike other, older, Marine Barracks, which quickly established their own identities and reputations, MB, Naha, seems destined for a future of continuing anonymity, overshadowed as it is by its neighbors to the north, the Third Marine Division and the nearly completed, sprawling Marine Air Facility. home of Marine Air Group-16, at Futenma, Okinawa.

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To anyone who has ever served in one, the words "Marine Barracks" generally connote a massive brick building, whose broad concrete steps, framed by black iron railings, lead into an antiseptic interior of mellowed hardwood, freshly painted bulkheads and glistening brightwork. MB, Naha, which presently occupies four aged Quonset huts (and about a third of another for its Supply Section) differs sharply. It differs in practically all respects-save one-its mission-from a Stateside barracks. With all other Marine Barracks it is by shares the same broad mission of protecting government property and performing routine ceremonial functions.

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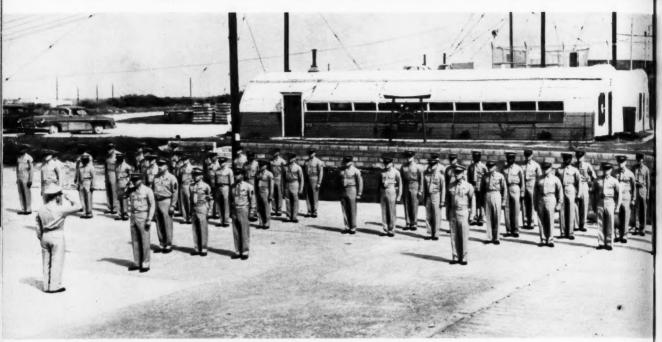
If the duty is virtually the same, what, then, qualifies MB, Naha, for the "best duty station I ever had" tribute which so many of its Marines express?

One man put it this way: "We've got an 18-month tour over here. Standing day-on, day-off, week end-on, week end-off means we spend nine months on duty. If you allow for sleeping eight out of every 24 hours, that means we've got six whole months to really see the place and enjoy ourselves." (Only a kill-joy would point out that our exuberant Marine forgot to add in the myriad "off" hours between reveille and liberty call which are devoted to training, classroom work and daily routine.)

But, although his addition may be faulty, there's nothing wrong with our man's conclusion.

Let's back up a minute for a closer, more accurate, view of those four Quonset huts. Two of the four are devoted to living quarters. The Guard's port section occupies one building, the starboard, the other. Partitioned into 16 two-man cubicles, each man has his own wall locker (with its own heating element to combat the mildew spawned by the island's unbelievably high humidity). On top of, or inside, the lockers generally will be found the inevitable oil paintings of wives, sweethearts or mothers which Okinawan or Japanese artists beautifully render on silk, velvet or cardboard from faded snapshots.

In plain view are the Barracks Marine's distinctive headgear which separates his duty from the Third Division Marine's. In formation and on liberty the Barracks' troops wear, naturally, barracks hats, while Division Marines



Maj Robert Sebilian received the "all present" from Capt William Damewood, Jr., his exec.



The men stood at attention for an inspection by the Guard Officer, 1stLt Hollis Davison.

NAHA (cont.)

wear only fore-and-aft caps. But the real topper in the skull-cover category are the pith helmets which Barracks' Marines wear on duty.

Unlike many Third Division units which utilize a valet-type service, Barracks Marines are responsible for the cleanliness of their own area, and the interior of all four Quonsets is immaculate. The command's only employed are two Okinawan boys whose sole duty is to shine shoes. Each man pays \$1.70 per month for this service. "Normally I wouldn't trust my shoes to anyonelse," said one Marine, "but these boys each spit-shine about 40 pairs a day and, with that much practice, they camake an old pair of boondockers glister like a matched set of black diamonds."

Although a proposed Marine Barracks is well past the drawing board stage, it would be hard to beat the convenience of the present four buildings. They are located only 200 yard from the Naval Air Facility mess halfor which the Barracks supplies on cook, but no messmen. Less than 30 yards from the Marines' doorstep and the barbershop, (25¢ for a haircut) the laundry, (\$2.50 every payday for all the laundry a man turns in during the two week period) and the dry cleaning show whose prices are slightly lower than 1

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1stSgt Douglas McKenzie and Capt Damewood checked a training schedule with Admin Chief, GySgt Wm. Hickey.

> Kosuke Taira chatted with PFC Ja Haimes as he sh shoes. Kosuke does 40-50 pairs a

comparable U.S. establishment. Nearby, too, are tailor shops which will cheerfully sew on a button, a set of chevrons, or sell you a complete new custom-fitted wardrobe.

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The third Quonset is partitioned in two; one-half is occupied as the nerve center of the Guard, the Guard Shack; the other is utilized as a recreation and meeting room. In the recreation room are a shuffleboard and a TV set on which the troops can watch a re-broadcast of a heavyweight championship fight or, in hopeless frustration, a Japanese adventure serial which looks as if it might be great fun if you could only understand what they are saying. Utter chaos results, however, when cartoon characters, such as the lovable Huckleberry Hound, carry on their apparently hilarious conversations in flawless Japa-

There are no TV sets in the barracks, but nearly every cubicle has its own entertainment system in the form of pocket-sized transistor radios. Purchased new through the exchange, the average price is \$15 to \$20. One of the countless pawn shops which dot the Okinawa landscape today will sell you a used one for approximately a third of that.

The fourth of the Quonsets is utilized as the headquarters, and no modern house trailer makes better use of its limited floor space than does this building. In one compact area, ingeniously partitioned and honeycombed with

closets and shelves, are the offices of the CO, Exec, 1stSgt and the administrative staff.

The CO, Major Robert C. Sebilian, maintains a desk in this building—but he's not tied to it. The command's first CO, this dynamic officer is setting a blistering pace for his eventual successors. Maintaining liaison with his immediate superior, Navy Captain Saxe P. Gantz, who commands Fleet Activities Ryukyus and Naha Naval Air Facility, is part of the major's job, as is his con-

stant concern with his guard of the day. But Maj Sebilian (whose Silver Star is but one of 15 ribbons he has earned) manages to devote much of his time to his troops' welfare and morale. Two of his programs are worth noting. His "CO's time," an hour-long session, worked into the training schedule, is an informal, but informative, type of subtle instruction. He brightens these periods with guests, (recent visitor, a financial expert, talked to the troops about management of their finances) and im-



Quite a few Naha Marines own locally bought motorcycles, which provide inexpensive transportation.

tricity, are expensive, too. Despite turning off the hot water heater nightly, their monthly electric bill is as high at a two-month bill would be in the U.S.

The Goldens have a few fringe benefits, such as their maid, who comes in three days a week to wash, iron, clean house and act as baby-sitter for a dollar a day.

There are four commissary stores and six exchanges within a radius of 10 miles whose stocks and prices compare favorably with Stateside commissaries and PXs. Tailor-made clothes for Phyllis and the children are readily available since fine material is inexpensive on Okinawa. A "sewing girl" will come to the home to measure for, and make, dresses, suits and coats at reasonable prices.

Barracks' life for a bachelor (or temporary bachelor) Marine is far from boring. In addition to the Corps' own recreation facilities and programs, the facilities of our sister services' commands are available. Within walking distance, for example, is a Hobby Shop

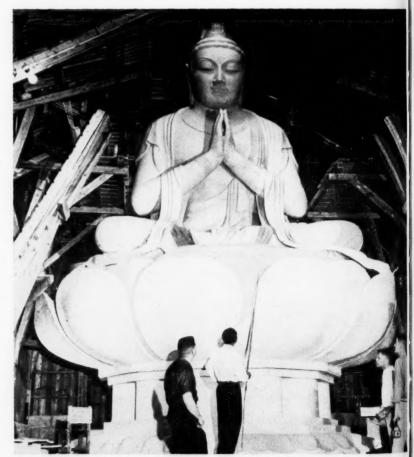
NAHA (cont.)

promptu talks by members of the enlisted audience.

He also personally conducts groups of his men on sightseeing trips on Sundays to such places as a local glassmaking factory, (most Okinawan factories and stores work a seven-day week; banks and schools work six) or the Futenma Shrine, one of the island's most beautiful.

The latter program is particularly noteworthy since, except for one other member of his command, the major is the only man who has his wife with him on Okinawa. Enlisted men—E-4s with four or more years service—and officers serving at Marine Barracks may bring their dependents to Okinawa. There are two catches—the tour of duty for a man with dependents becomes 30 months instead of 18, and there is a waiting period of from 12 to 15 months for government housing.

GySgt Carlton E. Golden, the barracks' "Gunny," is the only other Marine whose family is with him. Tall, blond, attractive Phyllis Golden brought the three "golden girls" (all platinum blond charmers) and the three-monthold golden boy to Okinawa just before Christmas, 1960. They now reside in Jitchaku Village, a civilian housing area, about 10 miles' drive from NAF. Their monthly rental is relatively high, \$110 for a two-and-a-half bedroom house. Their utilities, especially elec-



Naha Marines visited the unfinished Okinawa Peace Monument an Idol of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy.

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GySgt Carlton Golden, the only enlisted man who has his dependents with him, strolled through the native quarter of Naha with his wife.



Two Marines from MB Naha enjoyed a cup of coffee at the Civil Air Terminal.

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regarded by many as the finest on the island. In one modern, air-conditioned building are completely equipped woodworking, ceramics, models, leatherwork, electronics, lapidary, fine arts and photographic sections. An automotive section is located in a separate building. Snack bars and several small exchanges supplement the three huge exchanges in the area. There are gyms, athletic fields, theaters and service clubs in, or near, the Naval Air Facility compound.

Any Marine who has served in a Stateside MB aboard a Naval installation, with its "day-on, stay-on" duty, and its so-so liberty, for a three-year tour, will envy the MB, Naha-based Marine.

Were the Naha Marine to evaluate his duty station as an officer grades a fitness report, there is little doubt that the majority would mark: Living Conditions—above average; Recreation Facilities—excellent; Overall Opinion—OUTSTANDING!



The same spot where Marine fought and died served as a playground for Bobby and Eddie.

Tired Marines and empty shell casings were evidence of the fierce fighting for Sugar Loaf Hill.

HALF A LOAF

At first it looked like just another hill on

Okinawa — but it cost the Corps 2600 men

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

GySgt Charles B. Tyler

NLY TWO—Tarawa's beaches and Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi—are better known landmarks of the Pacific War than Okinawa's Sugar Loaf Hill. Major General Julian C. Smith had known in advance that Tarawa's beaches would be a curtain of fire and steel; "Howlin' Mad" Smith, too, had known beforehand that Suribachi's black heights would be the hardest, and for many, the last, climb he would ever have to order his Marines to make.

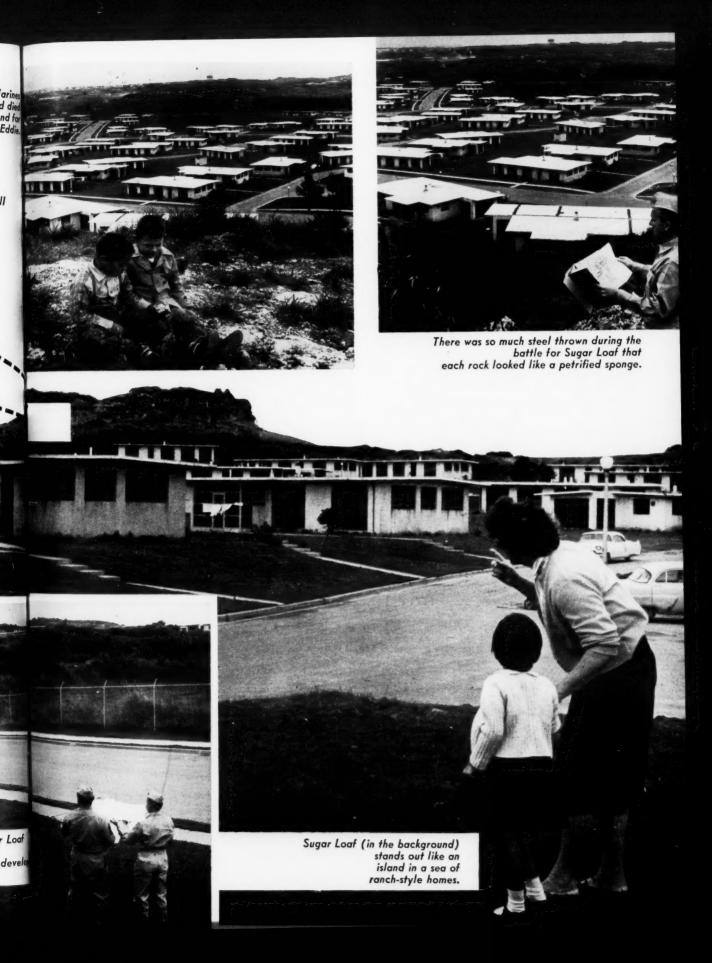
The damnable thing about Sugar Loaf was, until it suddenly, almost mysteriously, loomed up to the front of a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Marines on the 12th of May, 1945, and cost them three tanks, it didn't look at all tough on the map.

"At first, it was just another hill," recalls one Okinawa veteran. "We'd fought our way over dozens of them and this one didn't look a bit different. But old Sugar Loaf was different! Six days later, when we took her and stopped to count our casualties, we knew just how different. We'd lost 2600 men—more than two damned battalions of infantry—on that rotten hump!"

Today, Tarawa's white beaches and Suribachi's black heights slumber in the hot Summer sun as they have since the



The once near-perfect Sugar Loaf has been sliced to make room for a modern housing develo



ALL-MARINE BOXING

by LCpl Eddie Olsen

Photos by Monty Kiefer



Andy Kendall (left) was jolted by Phil Winstead during the light-heavyweight semi-finals.

LTHOUGH the 1961 All Marine Boxing classic lured one of its smallest fields in recent years-46 fighters from 12 military bases-it proved rich in fury and melodramatic incident. Camp Pendleton, a pre-tournament favorite. won 12 of its 24 fights and five divisional crowns to take the unofficial team championship.

The Third Marine Division, from Okinawa, badgered by transportation problems, arrived at Pendleton only 32 hours before the tournament began, but finished with a strong second place. Camp Lejeune was third and El Toro fourth.

Coach Frank Veith's All-Marine kings, seven days prior to the tourney, miraculously escaped near tragedy, While Veith's 18-man squad dressed in the camp's fight quarters, a driverless 6x6 truck coasted down a steep hill and ripped out more than 30 feet of the locker room wall. But no one was injured.

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Nearly 10,000 spectators, both civilians and Marines, watched the fourday tourney in Oceanside's Community Center. Emerging as 1961 All-Marine champions were Raymond Rosales, flyweight, Third Marine Division; Nelson Morales, bantamweight, Camp Pendleton; Charlie Brown, featherweight, Camp Pendleton; James Wright, lightweight, Third Marine Division; Paul Fujii; lightweight, Camp Pendleton; Maurice Frilot, welterweight, Camp Pendleton; Ray Phillips, light-middleweight, Camp Lejeune; Richard Anderson, middleweight, Camp Pendleton; Gilbert Tindley, light-heavyweight, El Toro; Albert Wilson, heavyweight, Third Marine Division.

For Rosales it was his third consecutive All-Marine title. Repeaters from last year were Brown, Fujii and

Veteran Al Wilson, who won the heavyweight crown in 1959, decisioned last year's champion and U. S. Olympic team member, Percy Price of Camp Lejeune, in perhaps the tournament's biggest upset.

At the boxing banquet, three days later, Coach Veith accepted Charlie Brown's gold ring, which the Marine Corps awards individual champions. "I just wanted to do something for the coach," Brown said afterwards, with a sheepish grin. "Coaches never get any trophies. Besides, I have one and my wife has one. I thought the coach might like one, too."

Moments later, Veith received another trophy, the "Coach of the Year" award from Daily Blade-Tribune sports editor Irv Grossman. "A team is only as good as its coach," Grossman said.

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Maurice Frilot (right) knocked out welterweight Luchion Green.

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Percy Price (right) hung on after a knockdown.



Gilbert Tindley (left) decisioned light-heavyweight Claude Bice.



Melvin Mims (left) was Ray Phillips' first victim.



Aggressive Phil Winstead (right) lost to Andy Kendall.



Middleweight Carlton Bell (right) defeated Charles Wallace.



Featherweight Charlie Brown was awarded the All-Marine Outstanding Fighter Trophy.



BGen Ray Murray presented a participant's trophy to Robert Beckett.

GUERRILLA

by Col J. A. Donovan, Jr.

Partisan warfare is favored by the Communists.

Marines must learn effective countermeasures

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The Growing Problem

HERE IS a growing body of opinion that the threat of thermonuclear war has made total war, as we have known it, a thing of the past. However, a different kind of shadow war between the Communist and Free World has actually been under way in many troubled countries since the end of World War II. This is the war of conspirators, ter-

rorists, revolutionaries and irregulars. It encompasses espionage, sabotage, subversion, strikes and assassination. It employs propaganda to incite class, religious and racial conflict. It often includes violence in the form of the unconventional tactics and techniques of partisan or guerrilla warfare.

Such unconventional or guerrilla warfare, as practiced today by the forces of Communism, is based upon theory and a well developed body of doctrine which the Communist leaders have evolved over the years. This doctrine of Communist aggression is not only an appeal to physical force to attain the goals of Communism. It also includes a combination of the violent methods of irregular warfare with such things as propaganda, social pressure and

political organization directed at the people of the country under dispute.

The Chinese Communist leader Man Tse-Tung, who has written most extensively on the subject of guerrilla warfare, clearly stated the concept that violent and non-violent methods are mixed in such wars. He has said that, "Without a political goal, guerrilla warfare must fail, as it also must if its political aspirations do not coincide with the aspirations of the people, and their sympathy, cooperation and assistance cannot be gained." The idea being that guerrilla warfare stems from the agitated social and political beliefs of the people. It is essential that first the sympathy of a substantial portion of the population must be won over to the cause of revolutionary guerrilla

Regardless of where the Communist tactics of guerrilla warfare have been applied in recent years; China, Algeria, Malaya, Tunisia, Vietnam, Cuba or Laos, it has permitted the Communists of the area to conduct operations in a manner most suitable to them. Unconventional warfare permits the Communists to avoid open conflict with regular forces of the established governments using conventional weapons and tactics. It tends to minimize the risk of all-out war, while making creep-

ing but steady gains against the Free World.

As so clearly noted by President Kennedy in his March, 1961, Defense Budget message to Congress, "Nonnuclear wars, and sub-limited or guerrilla warfare, have, since 1954, constituted the most active and constant threat to Free World security. Those units of our forces which are stationed overseas or designed to fight overseas, can be most usefully oriented towards deterring or confining those conflicts which do not justify and must not lead to a general nuclear attack."

There has been, however, a common tendency among the military forces of the non-Communist world to concentrate upon the threats and tactics of the atomic war. They have generally assumed that if they can cope with the problems of the big war-then it follows that they are capable of handling the limited problems of lesser wars. This is perhaps an oversimplification of a complex problem based more upon wishful thinking than upon fact or experience. For military operations of different purposes and magnitude require somewhat different types of armed forces and, even more important, a different body of operational doctrine. For example, the tactics and techniques of the atomic battlefield are considerably different from anti-guerrilla operations.

Of immediate concern to such regular forces as the Marine Corps, is the fact

that there now exists only a small amount of U. S. experience and doctrinal literature available for study and training in anti-guerrilla operations. Yet the possibilities of Marines participating in such warfare are immediate.

Historically, and especially in the years prior to World War II, the Marine Corps was well oriented toward the "small war" or counter-insurgency type operations. For several decades Marines became quite familiar with irregular or guerrilla tactics in the so-called "Banana Wars" of central America. Now, however, most of the veterans of those campaigns are gone from the Corps. Also, in the period since World War II, the forces of Communism have practiced and refined their theories, concepts and tactical doctrine for guerrilla warfare beyond that experienced by Marines in those earlier campaigns. Despite the shortage of veterans and of official training references on guerrilla warfare now available to U.S. armed forces, a good deal has been written on the subject in the form of books and articles. From these sources the professional military man can search out considerable information about the nature of irregular warfare. This, in addition to studying such basic references as the Marine Corps Schools' publication, (TIP(J)2), "Guerrilla and Anti-Guerrilla Operations."1

The Guerrilla Enemy

As in any other type contest or competition, it is smart to know something of the character of your opponent in guerrilla warfare—for he is ruthless, dedicated and determined to win.

First, it should be recognized that the Communist-inspired guerrilla has an ideal—something to strive for. He has been sold on the ideas of Communism and has been convinced that they are worth fighting and possibly dying for. Poorly educated, or often illiterate, and coming from the underprivileged elements of society, the potential guerrilla is susceptable to the propaganda, promises and hope for improved status offered him by the Communist leaders.

Those who dare to question these promises, or to think for themselves, or are slow to fall in line, are eliminated. If they escape, their families are slaughtered. Thus, through propaganda or terror, the results are discipline and belief. The guerrilla war becomes the "struggle of the people against their

¹ Other current U.S. military references

FM 31-15 "Operations Against Airborne Attack, Guerrilla Action and Infiltration," DA, Wash., D.C. (1953)

FM 31-21 "Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations," DA, Wash., D. C., (1958) oppressor and their tary forc

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Guerrilla Warfare Terms

Guerrilla—(also guerilla) One who engages in irregular warfare in connection with a regular war.

Partisan—Any member of a body of light troops engaged in harassing an enemy.

Irregular—Not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose.

Rebel—One who is in rebellion (against authority or government).

Insurgent—A rebel against authority or participant in open and armed resistance.

Revolutionist—One engaged in revolution to overthrow or change the doctrines of established governments.

"The opinions and information presented in this article do not necessarily reflect the official doctrine or policy of Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps."

The guerrilla fighter is essentially a civilian under arms. His first duty is to keep from being destroyed, so he will conveniently seek obscurity among the innocent civilians until such time as he is ready to strike. This poses the first difficult problem for the antiguerrilla soldier or Marine; to recognize the irregular enemy.

Since it is fundamental to his existence that he not be located and fixed by superior forces, his basic tactic is to continually strike and flee. This permits his enemy no rest, avoids the superior combined arms strength of regular forces and permits him to maintain the all-important initiative and aggressive spirit.

The guerrilla tactics of hit and run determine the nature of his operations, his organization and equipment. He is exceedingly mobile throughout the battle area, which is usually an area of his own choosing. Quite often it is his home countryside and he knows the terrain intimately. He is never roadbound and is physically fit for rapid cross country marching day or night.

His mobility is aided by his simple weapons and his austere equipment. He is primarily an infantryman, lightly armed with only the most essential combat tools. Sometimes his weapons are a hodge-podge of captured or left-

over items from past wars. More recently the Communists have been providing rugged, modern small arms to forces of insurrection.

In line with his evasive tactics, the guerrilla fighter does much of his work at night. He uses the unexcelled concealment which is provided for fighting men regularly and freely for half of every 24 hours.

Taking fuil advantage of mobility and concealment, the guerrillas' constant tactical goal is surprise. In large wars superior forces have often been defeated by suffering tactical surprise. So raids, ambush, stealth and surprise attacks are the normal methods of the irregular fighter.

The guerrilla band is usually held together by an iron discipline, based both upon loyalty to cause and fear or terrior of punishment for any deviation from the "Party Line" or doctrine. Also, the hard-core Communist leaders are often trained, capable and dedicated commanders. By setting examples of daring and courage they inspire the devotion of their followers. The guerrilla force thrives on successful leadership. Its esprit and morale is nourished by victories, however small.

Guerrilla units are usually organized in groups of less than 50 men and women. This is for reasons of control, mobility, concealment and security. They can't lead, direct or provide for large formations. It must be remembered, however, experience has revealed that counter-guerrilla forces have required as many as 10 soldiers per one enemy guerrilla.

Finally, we must recognize that in guerrilla forces, we will find the embodiment of the Communist doctrine that, "the ends justify the means." The Communist guerrilla knows or follows no rules. He is completely ruthless and can be expected to give or ask no quarter. Furthermore, he does not hesitate to employ all ages and sexes to achieve his objectives. Children and women will be used as agents, informers, couriers and sentries. They will even be employed as security screens against the fire of the softhearted and "decadent troops of the capitalist nations."

Weaknesses of Guerrilla Forces

Despite this rather imposing catalog of combat characteristics with which the Communist guerrilla faces the Free World, he does have definite handicaps and weaknesses. It is in these areas that the professional fighting man should devote hard and imaginative thought. For certainly, as in sound conventional tactics, we should hit the other fellow where he is weak. In the case of the enemy Communist guerrillas, we should vigorously press and exploit every soft spot. To do otherwise will invite disaster.

As mentioned earlier, guerrilla forces are the part of the Communist con-

spiracy which have been selected to employ a degree of organized violence in a given area. In the protracted conflict between Communism and the Free World today, those guerrilla forces operating in the so-called uncommitted countries depend largely upon the Communist bloc for leadership, equipment and special combat supplies. In other words, their basic source of strength is not local; it comes from another nation or nations. In most of the underdeveloped areas of contest, such Communist aid must often come over long distances by clandestine means or over remote and difficult roads. Such routes are vulnerable to attack, restriction or destruction.

Next, the guerrilla force depends upon the local populace for recruits and for basic supplies such as food, clothes and shelter. The local civilians are also a source for guerrilla intelligence and local security. They depend upon the local people for most of their medical aid. The Viet Minh Communist leader, General Giap, has advised, "Use the peasants as your eyes and ears and your main source of supply. Country folk have rice, eggs, chickens and pigs. Remember, those who rule the countryside rule the country."

Che Guevara, Castro's Communist lieutenant, has also stated that, "the guerrilla counts on the support of the entire population of a locality. This is an indispensable condition."

It follows, then, that the local populace can be a weakness of the guerrilla forces. Disloyal and undisciplined citizens, individuals susceptible to bribery and pressure, the customs and economy of the people, are all possible avenues of attack upon the guerrillas. Most important, the exploited people will listen to the universal appeal of

peace, hope and freedom.

Another weakness of guerrilla force is their lack of coordinated fire power. They are not trained or equipped for combined arms operations as are modern military forces. They lack supporting artillery, armor, aviation and the other types of modern firepower weapons. They, therefore, lack the combat power, typical of the regular antiguerrilla formations of the Free World. So they must avoid any open combat and contest with modern combined arms teams.

Depending upon outside resources for weapons and combat supplies and upon the local populace for food and daily support, the guerrilla bands are weak logistically. Their supply system must be secret, haphazard and operated under cover. They must avoid normal lines of communication and supply. They are vulnerable to isolation, interdiction and disruption of their tenuous supply lines.

They also lack a rapid modern communications capability compared to those found in modern field forces. However, we can expect that in the future, Communist forces will be provided with new, lightweight and efficient equipment, suitable for guerrilla warfare.

Communist irregular forces do not have strategic mobility of the type provided by modern airlift and sealift. They do have battlefield mobility in the local areas of their home locality, but they are generally unable to shift sizable forces from one area of operations to another. They are confined to their own back yards. On the other hand, our forces are free to move by air, land or sea, and concentrate their efforts at any spot in a theater of operations.

Finally, the guerrilla fighter has psychological weaknesses. In spite of

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his brainwashed belief in Communist doctrine, or his loyalty to the local leaders and their cause, he has all of the normal human weaknesses which may be exploited. His units can be split and isolated, thus reducing his confidence. He can be cut off from his basic supply sources, resulting in damage to his health, vigor and morale. He can be exposed to rumor and counter-propaganda. His leaders can be captured and destroyed by conspiracy, assassination and attack. He can be defeated in comhat action-which is disastrous to his esprit and morale. He must have battlefield success in order to maintain a confident, aggressive spirit. It is fundamental to his continued operation that he does not lose a battle or a skirmish. This is perhaps his greatest weakness; he cannot stand setbacks or defeats.

Anti-Guerrilla Forces

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The basically suitable and most appropriate type force for combating guerrillas is the well-trained infantry unit. The infantry is best prepared for fighting guerrillas because it is oriented toward small unit tactics, toward ground-air mobility and is trained to deal with the enemy at close range with small arms. It is also capable of employing the entire spectrum of modern supporting arms when they are needed. The single most important characteristic, however, is that a man with his feet on the ground is, in the final analysis, the most mobile of the fighting forces. Foot mobile infantry, independent of vehicles when necessary, but capable of utilizing the most rapid and modern transportation to out-maneuver the guerrilla, is the desirable characteristic of a modern anti-guerrilla force. Supported by the other appropriate elements of the air-ground team, the Marine infantry battalion can become an effective counter-guerrilla force in any climate or terrain.

Fortunately, Marine Corps infantry training has for years stressed the tactics, techniques and related subjects needed to create effective small-war, counter-guerrilla fighters. It is a well known fact that the individual riflemen, the small units and their leaders, have been at the focus of Marine Corps combat training.

Considering, then, the established character of the typical Communist guerrilla and the usual nature of his operations, we can define the type of anti-guerrilla fighter we must have. Thus we can determine check points for the proper training of U. S. Marines, soldiers and other possible Free World counter-guerrilla forces.

First, such fighters should be physically fit for vigorous service in the



field. They should be capable of long, hard, cross-country marching in difficult terrain. They should also do speed marching when necessary.

They must be well trained in all of the infantry weapons including high levels of marksmanship. The Marine and soldier should have the confidence and aggressiveness which results from proficiency in all forms of individual combat.

Squad and platoon tactics should be stressed, to include squad battle drills, scouting and patrolling.

Special attention must be given to all aspects of night operations; individual conduct and unit movements. Surprise, direction and control are required for successful night combat tactics.

The individual must be an expert in all forms of camouflage and deception.

The health and efficiency of all individuals in the areas and climates likely to be encountered in guerrilla warfare will depend upon a high degree of skill and discipline in first aid, hygiene and sanitation.

Finally, the U.S. troops who face the problems of fighting Communist-inspired guerrillas must be mentally prepared for irregular warfare. They must realize the ruthless, and often fanatic, nature of their enemy. They must be prepared to cope with the most unorthodox tactics of surprise, terror and psychological attack. They can expect no mercy at the hands of the enemy. They must understand that their main chance for success and survival in this type of warfare will depend upon their trained and disciplined skills in applying the fine weapons and proved tactics typical of professional American fighting forces. They must do so with confidence, vigor and imagination.

Part II of "Guerrilla Warfare," in the forthcoming August issue, will consider special intelligence requirements and anti-guerrilla operations.

RALEIGH RESERVISTS

UR DRILL in the armory is only a part of our training," said Captain Mark P. Fennessy, Inspector-Instructor of the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery. "Those week ends when we fire at Fort Bragg really count. . . ."

Last year, the Raleigh Reservists held

a live-firing exercise every quarter at the Army's large, well-equipped ranges, only 60 miles away. Plans for this year's training include at least six trips to the Fort Bragg ranges.

The drills, which must be held in the unit's armory, are generally devoted to maintaining the equipment of the battery, conducting schools for the specialists of the outfit and preparing for the next firing exercise.

Gun drill, like death and taxes, is unavoidable for artillerymen, so the battery's two firing platoons are always scheduled for dry runs, despite the practice they get with live ammunition.

(Text continued on page 42)



Gun drill keeps the Raleigh Reservists ready for combat, or for field firing exercises on the Army's ranges at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Field firing exercises rank

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high on the training schedule
of the Carolina Cannoneers



Gunners get practice operating the sights and loaders train in teamwork . . .

by SSgt Charles Kester

Photos by SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.



... until they resemble a dance team performing a deadly stage routine.

The worth of the training schedule is proved at the muzzles of the battery's howitzers.



Because the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery spends so much of its time in the field, a heavy proportion of in-the-armory drill time is devoted to maintenance. The unit has eight, 5-ton trucks which are used to carry troops to Fort Bragg, as well as to tow the guns. Three Jeep vehicles, one a cargo type and two which are fitted with radios, are also assigned to the unit.

The communicators keep busy in the armory with their radios and telephone equipment. Other sections of the battery find as much work to do, either squaring away from the last firing exercise, or getting ready for the next one.

The "shoots" at Fort Bragg make better artillerymen of the unit's cannoneers, and they help keep unit spirit high. The advantages of oft-repeated field training speak for themselves. Members of the unit show great confidence in their ability to use their howitzers.

"I'd feel privileged to command this battery in combat," said Captain Richard H. Humphreys, Commanding Officer of the unit. "It's as good as any artillery organization I've ever seen."

Unit spirit is a little harder to measure, but if drill attendance is any indication, the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery is a hot outfit. The unit has won 10 Sixth District Quarterly Attendance Awards since it was formed in April, 1953, and last year it won the District Annual Attendance Award.

Members of the unit come from the far corners of the state to attend drills at Raleigh. Some have Reserve units in their home towns, but still drive long distances to attend meetings with the howitzer battery.

A large part of the high unit spirit and unit loyalty shown by members of the unit can be attributed to Capt Humphreys and to Capt Fennessy.

Capt Humphreys is a tall, soft-spoken Kansan, who now lives in Mebane, N.C. A member of the class of '52 at Kansas University, he was commissioned through the NROTC program at the University. While on active duty with the Marine Corps, he was an artillery officer.

Capt Fennessy is a large, graying, New York Irishman who has made the Marine Corps his career. He has spent years in the artillery, both as an officer and as an enlisted man, and his experience has been invaluable to the battery.

Both men are dedicated to the unit and to the well-being of its individual members. The battery has responded



SSgt William Perry, battery First Sergeant, and Capt Richard Humphreys, the CO, discussed unit attendence.



Members of the Fire Direction Center were given schooling on "slip-sticks" and plotting boards.

with a high level of enthusiasm for the organization.

Since it was formed in 1953, the howitzer battery has had a close association with North Carolina State College. The Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center was on the college's campus until May, 1960, when a new armory was opened across the street from the college grounds.

The new brick building, which covers more than 31,000 square feet of floor space, stands three stories high and offers ample facilities for training. In addition to a drill hall, there are several well-appointed classrooms, a smallbore rifle and pistol range, and plenty of storage space. The gun shed, garage and truck park are nearby.

Another advantage of the battery's

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Because battery tomed to learn the

Book I

Commu use in others close association with North Carolina State College lies in the quality of the young men who enlist in the unit. A study conducted last Fall, at the start of the school year, showed that almost half of the members of the unit (46.6%) had completed one year or more of college. More than 83 percent of the Reservists had completed high school, and almost 12 percent were college graduates. At the end of this school year, these figures will be even higher.

Because most of the members of the battery are still in school and accustomed to studying, they find it easy to learn the intricacies of the gunner's trade, although only a small percentage of them have ever been in the Regular Marine Corps, and, of this number, even less were artillerymen while on active duty.

Extra study is actively encouraged within the unit. Soon, nearly every man in the battery will be enrolled in courses with the Marine Corps Institute as part of a program designed to provide every member of the unit with additional military information. The program has been enthusiastically accepted by all hands.

Outstanding among the unit's enlisted men is Sgt William M. Freeman, a gun section chief with the battery and a Methodist minister and educator in civilian life

He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Delaware State College in 1949, underwent his theological training at Shaw University in Raleigh in 1958, and was awarded his M.A. degree from North Carolina College last year.

On the Sundays when the unit drills, he conducts nondenominational religious services for all Reservists who desire to attend.

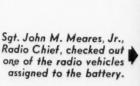
First Lieutenant Carter G. Mackie, the battery's recruiting officer, has no trouble keeping the ranks filled. There are five colleges in Raleigh and the battery has (continued on page 72)

Book learning supplements field training for the Raleigh Reservists. Unit MCI enrollments are high.



Communicators salvaged telephone wire for use in future exercises while others overhauled equipment.

In al l-









SGT Michael Kelly beamed.
"Well," said Captain Julius
Bradshaw, "what's on your
mind, Kelly? You just been awarded
the Medal of Honor?"

"Better'n that, Sir." said Kelly. "We got a new man—a replacement for that eight-ball, Logan. . . ."

"Logan was a good Marine, just dumb," said the captain loftily.

"Ah," said Kelly, "but this new

man. . . ."

"All right, Kelly. What about this new man?"

"He's a fighter, Sir. A former pro. Twenty-one fights—twenty knockouts!"

"This will make the old man very happy," said Capt Bradshaw. "He's wanted a champion in this outfit for a long time. . . ."

"Well, he's got one now-Cpl Joe "The Feint" Rucci, born in Brooklyn.

bred in St. Nick's arena, now of the United States Marines."

"Kelly, what are we waiting for? Get him in shape!"

"Yes, Sir. By the way, Sir, Special Services has scheduled a smoker for the 14th—that's two weeks from now. It get him a stiff match..."

get him a stiff match. . . ."

Cpl Joe "The Feint" Rucci sal gloomily on his sack in the squadroom "But, Sergeant, it just isn't fair," he

"You "You man. I happy, "I'll The l4th. I gone by climbed

corner

THE FEINT

by James Guilford



if the said half-heartedly. "I was a pro. . . ."
"You gotta do it," said Mike Kelly.
? Get "We gotta have a champ for the old.

man. It'll make him happy, and if he's happy, we got a happy outfit. See?"

"I'll try," said Joe The Feint.
The post gym was jammed on the
14th. Four preliminaries had already
cone by the boards when Joe The Feint
climbed into the ring. In the other
corner was Wee Willie Miller, two

hundred and ten, six feet two and, although inclined to sluggishness, the best match on the post. The Feint weighed in at about one-ninety and stood an even six feet. Both fighters showed about as much enthusiasm for the bout as they would have had for a round of Russian roulette. They sparred and danced through the first two rounds, gingerly tapping each other whenever there was an opening big enough for a

bone-shattering knockout.

In the third round, however, they seemed to come alive. The booing crowd changed its mood, and began shouting for more painful legalized mayhem. Suddenly, Wee Willie caught The Feint with a left and a right which spun him into the ropes. The Feint, angered by the sudden onslaught, struck back with a jarring jab and a right cross. Blood spurted from a cut over

Wee Willie's left eye. In that moment The Feint froze right in the middle of the ring. He dropped his guard and Wee Willie finished him with a left hook.

"What happened?" said MSgt Michael Kelly in the dressing room, after they'd

brought The Feint around.

"It's awful," said The Feint. "That's how I got the moniker. It ain't feint like in fighting; it's faint, on accounta I drop whenever I see blood."

"You faint when you see blood!"

"I can't help it. I been doin' it since I was a kid. I'm sorry."

"You're sorry! What about the old man who's been wantin' a champ ever since he took over this post?"

"I can't help it," wailed The Feint.

"It's the way I am."

"Well, said Kelly, "we're gonna fix that!"

Capt Julius Bradshaw tapped his desk with a pencil. "Kelly," he said, "we've got to harden this man to the sight of blood."

"Like having every man in the company slash his throat every time The Feint walks by?"

"Kelly!"

"Sorry, Sir. But it's gonna be kinda

ing hauled into the corridor. Joe The Feint passed out fourteen times before lunch. Each time Kelly threw water on him and administered the pungent salts in the little green bottle he had kumshawed from the post dispensary. As a matter of fact, Cpl Joe The Feint missed several of the goriest sights because Kelly was unable to revive him soon enough. At four-thirty, an accident victim who had gone through a windshield cut down The Feint for the twenty-sixth time, and Kelly called it a day.

"It ain't gonna work," he told Capt Julius Bradshaw. "The guy is just allergic to the sight of blood."

"Very well," said the captain. "Then we must find some other way."

"He'd be all right in the ring," said Kelly, "if he could fight without cutting up his opponent."

"That's it!" said the captain. "Teach him to fight without drawing blood." "How in hell we gonna do that?"

"Body blows!" said Capt Julius Bradshaw, himself, somewhat of a master of the manly art. "Nobody gets cut with a body blow."

"Well, maybe," said Kelly somewhat dubiously, "but he's gonna have a hard time winnin' fights with body blows, alone."

"It's worth a try," said Capt Brad-shaw.

A bout had been scheduled for The



hard to break The Feint's lifelong habit."

"I have an idea. There's a hospital over in town; in a day, they must have about twenty or thirty bloody emergency cases. Take him over there tomorrow and sit at the door where the ambulance pulls in."

"Sir, I've been through World War II and Korea; I've seen all I want

to. . . ."
"Kelly!"

"Yes, Sir."

"That's an order."

The rear emergency entrance to the Silverglade Mercy Hospital was indeed a busy place. MSgt Michael Kelly and Cpl Joe The Feint Rucci spent eight hours on a bench by the door watching smashed, burned and broken bodies be-

Feint with a slugger from a nearby Naval base and for ten days, The Feint toughened up on a bag of sand which Kelly had rigged up in the gym.

"Body blows," Kelly had repeated over and over. "Nothing but body blows."

"I'll try," said The Feint.

At the Naval Base, Kelly had kept The Feint in the dressing room until the last minute, in fear that one of the other fighters on the bill would get cut and The Feint, seeing it, would drop out of the competition before he ever stepped into the ring. Finally a runner brought a message to the dressing room and Kelly took his fighter to the ring. The opponent was slighter, not as tall as The Feint, and reputed to be a fast man. The Feint showed little concern.

"I'll cave in his ribs," he said.

For two dreary rounds The Feint went for the body. His opponent glowed with a healthy pink around the chest and shoulders.

"We got it made," said Kelly between the rounds. "Stay with the body, kid."

And The Feint stayed with the body for two of the three minutes of the third round. Then the Feint caught a left which came smashing right in on his nose. Blood spurted all over his opponent in the next clinch and the ref separated them. For a moment, The Feint just stood there, eyes glazed, then he swooned to the canvas three feet away from his antagonist.

The next morning Capt Julius Bradshaw was surprised by a visit from Colonel Hawthorn Blake.

"Bradshaw," he said curtly, "I understand we have a potential champion in our midst."

"That was the general trend of thought—until his last few fights," said the captain.

"What seems to be the trouble?"

"It's hard to believe, Colonel, but he faints at the sight of blood."

"He what?"

"Faints dead away at the sight of. . . ."

"But he's a good fighter?"

"A real pro. No doubt about the possibility of an All-Marine Championship—if he doesn't get cut, or if his opponent doesn't bleed."

"There is, of course, no way to guarantee that," said the colonel thoughtfully. "Maybe if we took him to the slaughter house for a day and let him watch them cut up beef. . . ."

"We've tried that approach. He passed out twenty-six times."

"Let's try the psychiatrist."

"It might work. We have a month before the All-Marine finals..."

"It would be a real pleasure to have a champion. I'm depending on you, Bradshaw."

Capt Julius Bradshaw contemplated a speck on his desk blotter, then stabbed it viciously with his letter opener and called Kelly.

"Kelly," he said. "Our fitness reports are at stake. The colonel wants a champ and we are holding a very empty bag."

"You told the colonel why The Feint ain't won a bout?"

"He suggested a psychiatrist," said the captain dryly.

"Oh, no."

"Oh, yes."

"I'll make arrangements. Get The

Commander Jarvis Livesey's office was a pleasant place. The Feint sat on a comfortable leather-covered wing chair, resolutely prepared for his first session.

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"Tell me about your childhood," said the kindly gray-haired psychiatrist, with a fatherly smile.

"It was bloody," said The Feint.

"Ah," said Cdr Livesey. "You may be suffering from a shock which occurred sometime in your youth."

"I had my share of them," said The Feint. "My father was a machinist. I was there when he got his hand caught in a horizontal boring mill. It was awful."

"It left an impression, I take it?"

"I guess so, but it wasn't nearly as bad as the time my kid brother fell out of the third story window and landed in a pile of old beer bottles."

"Well, son, we'll do what we can to erase these memories for you. . . ."

"Yeah, I sure wish I could forget all of them."

"All of them?"

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"Well, there was the time Uncle Benjamin was shaving with a straight razor when the gas main in the street blew up. It was horrible."

"And your mother," asked Cdr Livesey in a sympathetic voice. "Is she still living?"

"Oh, yes. In the best of health."

"Do you love her very much?"

"Oh, sure."

"Do you go home to see her often?"
"No."

"Why not, son?"

"She's a taxidermist and I just can't stand all them bloody skins hanging around the apartment..."

Just then, a new corpsman, mistaking the commander's office for the dispensary entrance, staggered in, holding a Private who had hit a low retaining wall while riding a motorcycle, and had been thrown headlong into a gravel pit. Blood oozed from myriad abrasions. The Feint slumped in his chair and pitched forward at Cdr Livesey's feet.

A report from the psychiatrist two days later, indicated that it was more than likely that The Feint was either incurable or, at least, a lifelong patient.

"Kelly," said Capt Julius Bradshaw. "We've had good careers in the Corps, both of us. Are we going to let a little thing like a bloodfearing fighter mess them up?"

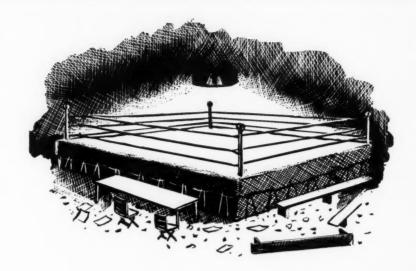
"No, Sir," said Kelly firmly.

"Then do something about it!" shouted the captain.

"Yes, Sir," said a crestfallen Kelly.

That night, Kelly, not normally a drinking man, sat in the club and moodily downed brew after brew. Suddenly, at ten-thirty he brightened, picked up his change and left. He got into his car and drove straight to Capt Bradshaw's house.

"But Kelly," said the captain, "five hundred dollars is a lot of money. I doubt if Special Services would give it



to us unless you told them what you wanted it for."

"I can't. But, believe me, Captain, I can get us a championship with it."

"Kelly, you've been drinking. Now, tell me what you want it for."

"You'd only say I was plastered, and I'm not."

"All right. If you won't tell me why you need it, I won't ask for it! That's final. Now, go home and sleep it off!"

The next morning Kelly was up early. He made the rounds of his luckier poker-playing friends and scrounged up a hundred and seventy dollars. Then he hustled The Feint into civilian clothes and drove him into town. At four o'clock, Kelly was back on the post with The Feint. They were two men with confident smiles and an air of invincibility.

In the weeks which followed The Feint trained daily. He fought no bouts, but sparred with partners, heavily protected from head to foot. His punch on the sand bag, developed into a crashing right. His footwork became as agile as a dancer's. Saturdays and Sundays both Kelly and The Feint were conspicuously absent from the post.

"Hot liberties," Kelly told his buddies with an enigmatic smile. "The Feint sure likes to live it up."

Finally, the night of the All-Marine championships arrived. Again the arena was crowded. Betting had been light, but a few high-odd suckers hadn't been able to resist putting slight wads on The Feint. Kelly refused to permit anyone but himself in The Feint's corner.

At the bell, The Feint came tearing out, slashing his startled opponent over the right eye with his first right cross. Blood poured down the opponent's cheek. Then an amazed look came over the antagonist's face, and

he covered up to avoid The Feint's volley of blows. For the next few seconds the two fighters traded blows and the pace resembled a hurricane. In the exchange The Feint took a left on the cheek which cut deeply. Blood rushed down the side of his face and fell in splattering drops from his chin. Another right cross by The Feint caught his opponent on the side of the nose and brought a cascade of fiery red fluid from both nostrils. In the next clinch there was a slosh of blood that could be heard three rows back, but still The Feint fought on. In the closing minute of the round, The Feint threw a haymaker left and followed it with a right uppercut which put his opponent away for the count. It was all over.

Kelly rushed into the ring, smothered The Feint's head with a huge bath towel and hurried him to the dressing room. The Colonel and The Feint were guests at the festivities at the Staff NCO Club after the fight. Col Blake sat, contentedly, at a table with The Feint, the heavyweight trophy proudly displayed on the table between them.

Capt Julius Bradshaw was also at the table, glancing occasionally with suspicion at Kelly, who, not a drinking man, proceeded to pour down brew after brew.

"Dammit, Man," said the captain to Kelly, at length, "how in hell did you do it?"

"The installment plan," said Kelly, "is a wonderful thing. We still owe one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, but it was worth it. . . ."

"For what?"

Kelly reached into his pocket and palmed a tiny box. He opened it and, in the sergeant's cupped hand, the captain saw a pair of contact lenses—made of blood-red plastic.... END

FROM OUR READERS

by Sgt Francis G. Gleason

So YOU HAVE your own ideas about Drill Instructors! Most Marines do, but there are two sides to every story, and I would like you to hear minc. I want you to know what we think about our job of producing basic Marines. Whether you have recently graduated from P.I. or San Diego, or even if you are on your "twilight cruise", there is always something you might have missed or just never realized about our work. I'm not going to tell you about "spit and polish" or military bearing; I'm going to talk about work, and plenty of it. I'm going to talk about the hours spent drilling, running, talking, teaching, studying, sweating and struggling—all for one thing—the best platoon on the "island."

I'd like you to experience the sick sensation in the pit of your stomach with the first look of your new platoon. I'd like you to see the terrible assembly of human specimens that expect to become Marines. Long ones, short ones, numb ones and doubtfully intelligent ones. In my place, you see the sharp contrast in backgrounds. The definite mark of the farmboy and the "Joe College," straight from the campus. You see the "city slicker" who is still carrying his blade, and the timid youngster, who has by some quirk of fate, convinced his parents that he has to become a Marine.

All this hits you at once, but you realize that just a short time ago your last platoon had looked like that. You shake it off like a boxer who has just been knocked to his knees, and during the quick "cattle" march to the hygienic unit you realize that once again it has started.

And so it goes. You teach them to stand straight and to face different directions; if you are exceptionally courageous you might even go deeper into the drill. You do these things in spite of the young individuals who insist on calling you the "Drill Inspector" or the "Drill Injector" to name a few. You struggle to maintain your composure and sob a little at the 50 percent response when commanding "To the Rear . . . MARCH!" Eventually, almost unnoticeably, they stop resisting your instructions. They begin to realize that you are not going to endure their civilian ways—and that they must go the way of the Marine Corps. Now you have really made progress. As time passes they look less and less like "squirrel hunters" with their weapons, and even advance to the stage that resembles young boys, playing soldier. This is progress.

Now you cram their heads full with Marine Corps history, sanitation and hygiene, courtesy and discipline, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and above all, the U.S. Rifle Cal. 30 M1. You finally dent the thin veneer of complacent ignorance, common to the new recruit. And with this particle of encouragement, you are again inspired to do great things with your platoon.

Your next milestone is the rifle range, and here you are faced with the most fascinating and clusive possibility of all recruit training—a possible 100 percent range qualification. Being aware of this possibility, you begin motivating, indoctrinating, exaggerating, until you are convinced that your platoon has reached a state of invincibility. At last, after the grueling three weeks of early rising, shooting, pulling targets, the school range and the pistol range, they are ready. The next day is for good shooting, you cover the score book and personally check each man in your platoon. If you are really desperate, you might mention something to them about a rumor of "early graduation" (provided they shoot

I'D LIKE YOU TO KNOW---

100 percent). You might go further still and go into great detail about the good "western" that is presently playing at the range lyceum. Finally you have said all there is to say, and down deep, you know that it's up to your platoon.

It's not easy to sleep that night, but you do, and when you do awaken, you peer out of the window to check the weather. A good day for record. It never rains on the rifle range. Again, the thought of the elusive 100 percent on the range teases your better sense, for the first round fired for record is a "Maggie's". Your world of fantasy collapses as you search your mind for mistakes you might have made. Was it positions? Sling adjustments? Or was it sight alignment and trigger squeeze? You come up with a blank, for these are the labor pains of the rifle range, and there is no way to escape the range without them. Then you watch the scoreboards a 26 here and a couple of

targets all up them co who is trying f jerk the ing for that the

It's c



targets down, a 42. There is nothing you can do. It's all up to them. And as you think of this, you watch them closely. You see the tense strain of every man who is having his share of trouble, and you see them trying for all they are worth. You watch the odd recoil jerk their shoulders, and then the nervous, anxious waiting for the target to come up. Down deep, you know that they are giving their all. What more can you ask?

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It's over. No. You don't have the elusive 100 percent, but you do have something else. You know that

finally they are a platoon, they are behind you, trying for all they're worth; this is your reward for your efforts and it's enough.

There is much yet to be done, but when you leave the range you know they can do it. You are sure, because you've trained them and watched them in action. They are yours now, and they respond to your commands like the crack of a whip. They realize that all the things you have taught them are for *them*.

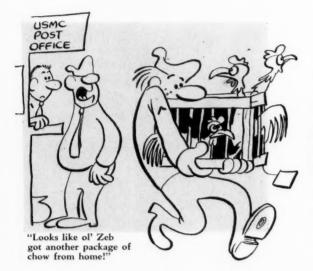
(Continued on page 82)

MOUNTAIN MARINE

by BRISTEN



"Shore be glad to quit this here play-fightin' an' git home—They's feudin' back thar in the hills!"

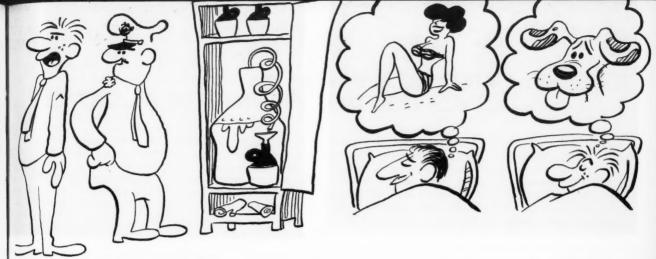


"Captain! It's that mountain boy! He's got us in a feud with George Company!"





"Wow! Jest wait 'til those birds with th' cleats fore-aft-port-an' starbid see th' built-up soles on MY shoes!"

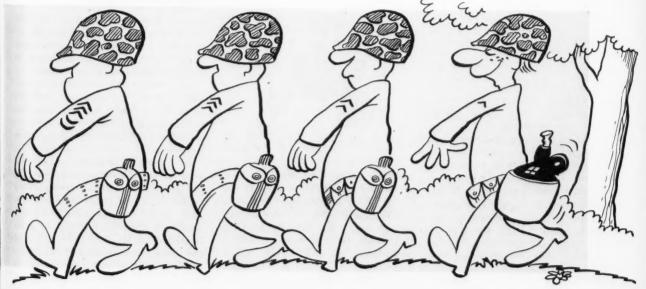


"MCI chemistry course, Sir!"



"Sorry, Son, but I could swore ye wuz a Yankee in that there uniform!"

"It's FULL colonel, not FOOL colonel!"



WY FIRE IFI

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print-and pay for-ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make a determined effort to reduce the paper shuffling work load which exists in the handling of Class II Reservists. One of the first changes I would direct would be that Class II officer and SNCO fitness reports be submitted either annually on 31 December of each year or annually as an anniversary report, submitted upon completion of the member's anniversary year. The semi-annual, change of reporting senior, detachment, active duty for training, concurrent and special reports submitted on Class II Reservists each year keeps

this type organization processing, typing and mailing them practically on a continuing basis.

First, the report is typed, and in the interest of speed, it is often mailed to the member concerned with a note to sign and return expeditiously. It is then mailed or held for the reporting senior to mark. Often, more correspondence is involved requesting the report be submitted immediately. Beyond this, reports often must be retyped and sent through again due to careless handling and failure to mark properly. This is a waste of manpower, time, blank fitness reports and self-addressed envelopes. One fitness report a year plus a detachment report would surely suffice in formulating an



adequate opinion of the members' performance of duty. A class II Reservist serves the Marine Corps only two days a month, 24 days a year, plus 15 days active duty for training. It is unlikely that many members' performance of duty would change dramatically in a 24-day period. However, if such a change were noted, the reporting senior could submit a special report with a detailed justification.

The anniversary report would be the most practical, as the clerks, the member and the reporting senior would normally be attending a drill within a 15-day period of the anniversary date, so that the entire process could be accomplished at the drill site with a minimum of work, no correspondence, no mail outs or full pending baskets.

This changeover could be accomplished very easily and would save the Marine Corps countless man hours, a small savings in postal handlings, plus, the jackets of these members would not be crammed full of repetitious evaluations, with which promotion boards have to cope.

GySgt R. P. Lambert

Dear Sir:

The Marine Corps is looking for intelligent young men capable of improving those high standards that the Marine Corps now enjoys. To procure this type of applicant, far too many young men have to be processed in order to obtain one enlistment.

The present-day methods are good, but could be improved in many different ways. These methods could be determined by the men who are representing the Marine Corps - the recruiters.

If I were Commandant, I would organize a symposium comprised of the men in the field, making daily contact with the prospective Marine. This way, the Recruiting Branch would get a better knowledge of what is needed for the best results, and at the same time, eliminate expensive material that cannot be used or is not needed and, at this time, suggest

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those items more appropriate to get a good job done better.

These men should be the outstanding recruiters of each recruiting station in the United States. A year of recruiting results should be considered to establish the outstanding recruiter to attend this symposium.

SSgt Truman L. Walker

Dear Sir:

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If I were Commandant, I would reverse the present system of working uniforms for cooks, bakers, stewards, aircraft mechanics, etc. Under the present system, the above personnel are issued a working uniform in addition to their basic clothing allowance, which I think is good, but the motor transport mechanic, and the ordnance mechanic, specifically, have never been issued a working uniform. In most cases, cooks, bakers, stewards and aircraft mechanics are entitled to free laundry privileges for their working uniforms. I think that the present system should be rectified to include automotive mechanics. The automotive mechanic, in his duties, is in contact with acids and grease which cause excessive expense in clothing allowance.

I would put in the supply system a coverall-type uniform for mechanics and other personnel with this type of duty. The issue of these uniforms should be done at appropriate level. I believe, in doing this, it would improve our inspections and provide more realistic uniform provision for subject job personnel.

SSgt Leo Reed 2 650668

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would save the Marine Corps thousands of dollars a year by rewriting paragraph 12002.6 of the Informational Services Manual. This paragraph states that all negatives of the hometown newstype photos must be sent to the Photographic Section, Headquarters Marine Corps, for filing. This is undoubtedly an expensive process for the Marine Corps, and the cost may run well into thousands of dollars a year when the time of personnel who examine and file the negative at HQMC is added to the time of Marines in the field who type captions on negative jackets, etc. This of course, is in addition to the wear and tear of office equipment, i.e., typewriters,

files, etc. Added to this cost, but not directly absorbed by the Marine Corps, is the price of mailing these negatives to Fleet Home Town News Center and then forwarded to HQ-MC. Inasmuch as most of the hometown news photos are of the "mug shot" type, and of no national interest, if I were Commandant, I would have portions of paragraph 12002.6 of the ISO manual reworded to state that negatives of the "mug shot" photos made solely for hometown news releases not be required to be sent to HOMC. This negative, instead, would go only to FHTNC, accompanied by two prints. Fleet Home



Town News Center could then print additional photos of the subject, if needed, and then dispose of the negatives at their discretion. I feel that the above-mentioned process of handling hometown news photo negatives could save the Marine Corps many dollars a year in the cost of manpower, material and equipment.

Cpl Frank W. Evans 1444989

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change the T/Os of posts and stations to provide a staff of instructors at each "3" section, with their primary purpose to instruct in all general military subjects and other related subjects, as set forth in the local training schedules.

These instructors could be assigned in a number of ways: on a volunteer basis; those personnel who have proved themselves capable instructors in a previous assignment; or, personnel who have the potentialities of good instructors.

The reason behind this beingevery post or station to which a man goes requires him to participate in a training program. The instructors for the various subjects presented each week are, for the most part, personnel who have had little or no experience instructing. They are assigned on a one-time, one-subject basis. With a change of instructors so frequent, no one man has enough time at it to benefit himself, and most certainly, the students suffer. The instructor doesn't gain because he certainly doesn't get enough practice on a onetime shot. The student suffers because in some cases the instructor is not prepared; the man with little experience is too nervous to put across a clear and concise lesson; some men know their subject but, somehow, cannot put into words what they want to get across to the class; also, with the change of instructors each week it does not provide continuity in the presentation of the material. Where one man might go back and repeat the same thing that was taught the week before, another might leave a complete blank spot of important matter which should have been covered, just because he did not know exactly what had been covered.

I believe all of this can be corrected by having a staff of GMST instructors who would be there because they wanted to, or because of their abilities. In this manner each instructor could pick up one, or several, subjects and instruct each and every class on it throughout the training cycle.

The personnel who were assigned duties as instructors could also perform various other duties which are related to a "3" section. I certainly do not feel that assigning personnel to this type of billet is a waste of time and manpower, as I'm sure, if this were put into practice, it would prove itself. I know the old saying that each and every NCO is an instructor, but I do not go along with this for the reasons I have listed herein.

In addition, I believe this would create more interest among the troops toward the training program, because they could be assured of attending a well prepared and well presented training period.

SSgt Bernard G. Bowyer 1041633

We-the Marines

Edited by SSgt Chris Evans



Official USMC Photo
The individual infantryman, along with his supporting elements, is the Marines' most potent weapon.

Airstrip Rehabilitated

A full-scale training exercise which served a two-fold purpose was conducted at Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms by "D" Co., 7th Engineer Battalion, during May.

In addition to receiving the training value of the exercise, the company rehabilitated the existing main runway at the landing field.

Warrant Officer Lonnie S. Chavaz, company equipment officer, pointed out that the company added 15 dump trucks with operators from their parent organization at Camp Pendleton for the exercise.

According to Captain Gerald B. Cornwall, company commander, the main project of the exercise was to lengthen the strip to 5000 feet and widen it to 200 feet.

The engineers hauled, spread, compacted and graded approximately 50,000 cubic yards of gravel during the exercise. They then laid an asphalt mat to act as a dust pallet.

Upon completion of the base work, they placed new pierced steel planking. The planking covers the entire runway, which will now accommodate multiengine aircraft.

Cpl J. P. Rucker ISO 29 Palms

Tri-Phibious Marine

The Marine Corps' most potent weapon, the individual fighting man, is supported by the most advanced tactics, techniques and equipment devised for modern-day amphibious warfare.

The infantry Marine is being armed with the new M-14 automatic rifle, and he wears the tested and improved body armor.

Some of the tools of his trade include: the helicopter, a vehicle for vertical assault; highly versatile jet attack aircraft for close air support; modern amphibious landing craft to hit the beach; behind-the-lines reconnaissance forces; amphibious assault ships from which to launch air and sea assaults; and the 115-mm, field artillery weapon, capable of rapid fire.

Korean Workhorse Phased Out

The last HRS-3 helicopters to serve with the Third Marine Aircraft Wing have been phased out to make way for the Sikorsky Utility Helicopter (HUS).

The HRS-3 was named the "Korean Workhorse" because of its extensive use in troop carrying, resupplying front line units, and for evacuation of wounded

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Official USMC Photo

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Capt C. Caniff, (Retd), received the President's Trophy for the Handicapped American of the Year from Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

It was also used to rescue pilots downed behind enemy lines.

The last of the old workhorses were flown to the Naval Air Station, Alameda, in April.

GySgt Bob Masters ISO 3dMAW

Return to New Zealand

Early in 1963 a special "task force" of Second Division Association members will land in New Zealand. The mission: spreading good will in observance of the 20th anniversary of the arrival of the wartime Second Division in Wellington.

Association members interested in making the tour may obtain copies of a special newsletter by writing to Jack Lee or Robert E. Wickman, Co-Chairmen, New Zealand Pilgrimage of Memories, 3193 Wayside Lane, Walnut Creek, Calif.

A three-week stay in Kiwiland is planned. Instead of lumbering across the Pacific in Navy transports, as they did back in 1942, members will travel by chartered jet airliner.

Last year the idea of a tour was presented to the Second's California Chapter during a meeting at the Manne Memorial Club. A committee was formed to look into the possibilities. The group found enthusiasm for the program on all sides; from government

officials, the airlines and the Auckland Chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 9845.

Association officers approved the proposal and Wickman and Lee were appointed joint leaders for the campaign.

Soon after announcement in the association's publication, the co-chairmen found themselves swamped with inquiries. They started their newsletter and it is now being mailed regularly to nearly 100 addresses throughout the United States and Canada.

The "op plan" originally was to load one jet. "Now," says Lee, "it looks like we may have a convoy for down under."

Letters Requested

Captain David P. Hess, attached to the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., suffered severe burns over 55% of his body in a plane crash April 7, at George Air Force Base, Calif.

He is now undergoing treatment at Brooks Army Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

According to medical authorities, seriously burned patients heal faster if TURN PAGE



Elaine Carey, a Wave, was elected "Tigress of the Month" at Camp Lejeune.

WE-THE MARINES (cont.)

they have a good, cheerful mental attitude. They also pointed out that patients benefit from letters from their friends and relatives.

Capt Hess served at El Toro with VMF(AW) 314 in 1959 and at Patuxent River, Md. He also served a tour overseas with Marine Aircraft Group-11.

GySgt George Webb ISO 3d MAW

One Million For MCI

When he enrolled in the Marine Corps Institute, LCpl Robert Tauscher didn't realize that he would receive a plaque simply by applying. It happened that Tauscher was MCI's one-millionth student.

A machine gunner in "G" Co., 2d Battalion, First Marine Regiment, Tauscher received the plaque, designed by MCI, from his commanding officer, Captain D. G. Robinson.

ISO IstMarDiv



The Marine Corps Staff Noncommissioned Officers Symposium, held annually since 1955, will now be held biennially, Headquarters Marine Corps has announced.

This action, taken in the interests of conserving travel funds, means that the next symposium will be held in fiscal year 1963. Place and date of the meeting will be announced by Headquarters.

Divinfo HQMC

Foster Parents

A small Italian girl and a Greek boy will see their foster parents, all 36 of them, for the first time when the 3d Battalion (Rein), Sixth Marines, visits Naples, Italy and Piraeus, Greece.

The children, Antonietta Montesano and Basil Kotsiris, were adopted by the 36 Marines of the 2d Platoon, 8-inch Howitzer Battery, under the Foster Parents Plan.

The unit, part of the 2d Field Artillery Group, is attached to the 3d Bn. (Rein), Sixth Marines, while they are serving as the Landing Force Mediterranean, 1-61, amphibious arm of the U. S. Sixth Fleet.

SSgt Earl Kochmann ISO 2d MarDiv

Armored Amphibian

The 3d Armored Amphibian Company has been reactivated at Camp Del Mar



Official USMC Photo

LCpl Robert Tauscher received a plaque for being the 1,000,000th student to enroll in MCI.



Official USMC Photo

Sgt William Brown, a coin collector, asked for silver dollars when he reenlisted.

after 18 months in a cadre status. It is the newest "armored punch" of the First Marine Division and is the only unit of its type presently in the Regular Marine Corps structure.

Its vehicles, Landing Vehicle Tracked Howitzer (LVTH6), have not been tested in actual combat, but they represent a vast improvement over previous types used during World War II.

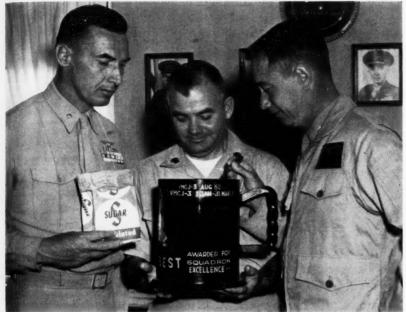
The LVTH6 mounts a 105-mm howitzer and can fire all types of ammunition used by its land-locked artillery cousin. Its crew consists of the driver, assistant driver, gunner, loader

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GySg were

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Official USMC Photo
For amassing 2664 accident-free flight hours, VMCJ-3
won the group CO's Excellence Trophy.



Official USMC Photo
GySgt Ed Barnum and Capt E. J. Clarkson, 29 Palms,
were presented Freedom Forum awards.

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"We are not amphibious tanks," Captain Charles T. Ford, company commander, explained, but we fill the need for firepower in the early stages of a landing."

ISO Ist MarDiv

Top Aerial Gunner

Second Lieutenant William A. Adair received the United Kingdom's Britannia Award, for outstanding aerial gunnery, from British Commodore I. F. M. Newnham at formal ceremonies in April.

Lt Adair is serving with Marine Attack Squadron-242, Second Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N. C.

The trophy is presented annually to the Marine Corps or Navy pilot who, while in training, fires the highest score in the advanced stages of aerial gunnery.

> ISO 2d MAW

Combat Review

Six thousand combat-ready Marines of the First Marine Division and Third Marine Aircraft Wing participated in the largest combat review held at Camp Pendleton since 1959.

The Seventh Marine Regiment and "B" Company of the 1st Reconnaissance Battalion were reviewed by an estimated 2000 spectators.

Major General H. R. Paige, CG, First Marine Division was the reviewing officer.

There were more than 350 vehicles, wheeled and tracked, in the review, plus aircraft from El Toro.

At the conclusion of the review, a helicopter-borne troop descent technique demonstration was given. Marines embarked from a helicopter as it hovered 80 feet above the ground. This was accomplished with the use of a nylon rope, which the Marines looped around one foot while sliding to the ground. This technique is used to lower patrols behind enemy lines.

ISO . Ist MarDiv

Bayonet Fighting Machine

A bayonet fighting machine that fights back is currently being tested by the First Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Lejeune.

The machine, operated by a Marine, can twist, turn, jab, slash and block a bayonet attack with its padded arm which extends from a shielded frame. A boxing glove is attached to the arm.

Trainees quickly learn to respect the boxing glove and find out that the best bayonet defense is a hard-pressed, slashing attack.

One officer commented, "You can really teach a Marine bayonet fighting with this. Other systems are too limited and don't teach the full range of defense and attack."

MCB Camp Lejeune

Good Will Visit

Marines of Landing Force SOLANT AMITY and Sub-Unit One of Marine Helicopter Transport Squadron-264 spent a six-day good will visit at Capetown, Union of South Africa,

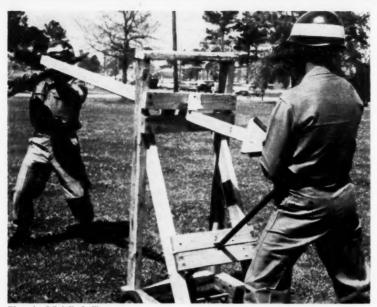


Photo by LCpl F. J. Flynn
Sgts James Young and Jeffry Nadeau demonstrated
the new bayonet fighting machine.



Official USMC Photo
New foul weather equipment
for El Toro MPs.

WE-THE MARINES (cont.)

during March.

While there, they participated in a mock invasion and helicopter demonstrations.

Approximately 30,000 Capetownians

were on hand to witness the close flying formations of the "choppers" and the Vertical Assault demonstration.

Pathfinders of the Landing Force gave a parachute demonstration for South African Air Force personnel and civilian observers.

Upon completion of the visit, the troops and craft reboarded the USS

Hermitage to continue their mission with the Sixth Fleet.

Sub-Unit One HMR(L)264

Bug Killers Too

In addition to their primary mission of hauling troops and equipment, helicopters from Marine Aircraft Group—



Official USMC Photo
Fifteen Marines from the 3d Bn. (Rein), Sixth Marines, were appointed
Lay Leaders for the major faiths in the Second Division.

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the for It' 36 have flown cement in hoppers, diesel fuel tanks, aircraft or their engines, missiles and old automobile bodies. They have also flown mercy and rescue missions, lifted personnel off submarines and fought forest fires, using water bombing techniques.

Now, with the installation of the new Helicopter Liquid Insecticide Dispersing Apparatus (HIDAL), Marine Aircraft Group-36 can combat insects and their breeding places through aerial dispersal of insect sprays.

The HIDAL is mounted on an HUS-1 helicopter and consists of a pair of spray booms extending 25 feet, one on each side of the fuselage, in sweptwing fashion.

A pump moves the liquid from a 200-gallon fiberglas tank mounted inside the aircraft and the spray is discharged from the boom through a series of 42 nozzles. It is distributed over a wide area by turbulence from the helicopter rotor blades. The insecticide, controlled by the pilot, is dispersed through both booms simultaneously.

Each tank of liquid lasts eight minutes and is capable of spraying 400 acres.

MSgt Lou Capozzoli ISO, 3d MAW



Official USMC Photo
A MAG-36 helicopter was rigged with spray booms
to disperse insecticides over wide areas.

APRIL CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



Submitted by
LCpl Paul R. Hoffman
"K" Co., 3d Bn.
2d Marine Regiment
2d MarDiv, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

"What do you mean, you've captured Charlemagne Peralte?"

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before September 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon at right, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to Leatherneck Magazine. P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the October issue.



ADDRESS IN FULL

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771

nce a Marine.



E ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete Schinkel

30-year career in Marine Corps aviation, studded with "Old Breed" terms such as aircraft carpenter and "flying corporal," came to a close April 30, when Lieutenant Colonel L. I. Beatty, Maintenance Officer of the

Second Marine Aircraft Wing, retired. LtCol Beatty enlisted in the Marine Corps in March, 1931. Since then he has held every enlisted and commissioned rank from private to lieutenant colonel

After recruit training, he was designated as an aircraft carpenter, a specialist rating which has since passed into history. In the early '30s, aircraft were constructed mostly of wood covered with fabric and a carpenter was an important member of the maintenance team.

Col Beatty earned his Naval Aviator's "wings" when he completed flight training at Pensacola, Fla., as a corporal, in January, 1938. With only a few exceptions, he has flown every type aircraft the Marine Corps has had, including bi-planes, amphibians, jets and transports.

Col and Mrs. Beatty will make their home in Dunnellon, Fla., where he will be employed by a civilian aircraft corporation.

> ISO, MCAS Cherry Point, N.C.

LtCol L. I. Beatty

Placed on Retired	List
POWER JR, Roger C.	Col
BRADLEY, Quintin A.	LtCol
BRILLIANT, Manual	LtCol
GREELEY, Robert W.	LtCol
HOLT, William R.	L+Col
JONES, Paul M.	L+Col
HOLMES JR, Henry G.	Mai
KAY, Willis L.	Mai
TATUM, Helen M.	Mai
BRANCH, Tillman A.	Capt
CLARK, William E.	Capt
CROSBY, Donald A.	Capt
CURTIS, Thomas L.	Capt
FIVEL JR. Ernest J.	Capt
HUFFMAN, William C.	Capt
JENSEN, Donald L.	Oapt
JOHNSON, Roy K.	Capt
LANCASTER, James T.	Capt
MORDECAI, Leon	Capt
RAPP, Ray E.	Capt
SHARP, William T.	Capt
SULLIVAN, Robert C.	Capt
TATE, James D.	Capt
USREY JR, Joseph C.	Capt
WERDER, Robert J.	Capt
WILLIAMS, William G.	Capt
GRAY, Harris D.	CWO-4
HUGHES, Donald J.	CWO-3
NIXON JR, Joseph A.	CWO-2
PARKER, George H.	CWO-2

Pla

HERRING COOK,

Plo

WARNE

T

BRUTON

CAVAN CROWE FRISON GEORG JUDD, KRIVON

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

HERRING, William T.	Col
COOK, Harvey D.	LtCol
BEELER, Lyle L.	Capt
FRANSON, Carl E. G.	Capt
SMITH, Calhoun	Capt
LORD, Arthur W.	CWO-4
ROBINSON, Max "E"	CWO-2

Placed on Regular Retired List (30 Years)

MSat

WARNER	JR,	William	J.	226040	3049

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SgtMaj

BRUTON, Herman C.	314940	9999
HILL, Frank L.	318425	9999
1 stSg	t	
CAVANAUGH, Joseph F.	315593	0398
CROWELL, Luther T.	292681	0398
FRISON, Homer D.	298929	0398
GEORGE. Dan R.	305513	6498
JUDD, Loyal L.	272873	6498
KRIVONAK, Edward J.	254985	0398
SHIRK, Richard G.	307434	0398
TEDDER JR. Richard M.	324030	6498
WICKERSHAM, John B. H.	318051	0398

MSat

1412	gı	
ALLEN, William S.	275981	336
BARRY, Charles E.	262652	334
BINKLEY, Arthur B.	307240	116
BOMAR, Leon M.	309375	036
CALDWELL, Vern L.	311170	6412
CAVANAUGH, John J.	304985	183
CLAPP. Earl E.	258551	326
CRUMLEY, James C.	305476	304

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11

S C.

5 308: 351: 2 014: 8 321: 7 641: 7 671: 648: 62 666 462: 5 304: 6 641: 137: 9 661:
014 8 321 7 641 8 036 7 671 6 648 2 666 9 342 5 304 6 641 5 137
8 321 7 641: 8 036 7 671: 6 648 2 666 9 462 0 342 5 304 6 641: 5 137
7 641: 8 036: 7 671: 5 648: 2 666: 9 462: 0 342: 5 304: 6 641: 5 137
8 036' 7 671' 8 648' 2 666' 9 462' 5 342' 5 304' 6 641'
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6 648 2 666 9 462 0 342 5 304 6 641 5 137
2 666 9 462 0 342 5 304 6 641 5 137
9 462 0 342 5 304 6 641 5 137
342 5 304 6 641 5 137
5 304° 6 641° 5 137
6 641
5 137
9 661
6 014
0 011
0 036
2 674
6 644
7 276
1 304
6 461
3 666
1 184
7 337
0 183
6 304
3 252
0 081
0 084
2 461
4 044
4 036
0 661
8 342
3 342

GySgt

ASHBY JR, Edward C.	288054	
ASHTON, Donald L.	274684	
BARTHOLOMEW, George C.	317216	
BEHL, Kenneth R.	264156	
BLACKBURN, Benton S.	288650	
CHAVERS, William W.	321888	
DAGOSTINO, John R.	323395	
	274454	
DAVIS, Daniel O.	325842	
	316363	
HAUKE, Joseph L.	278787	
	252525	
JACKSON, Elmer B.	281933	

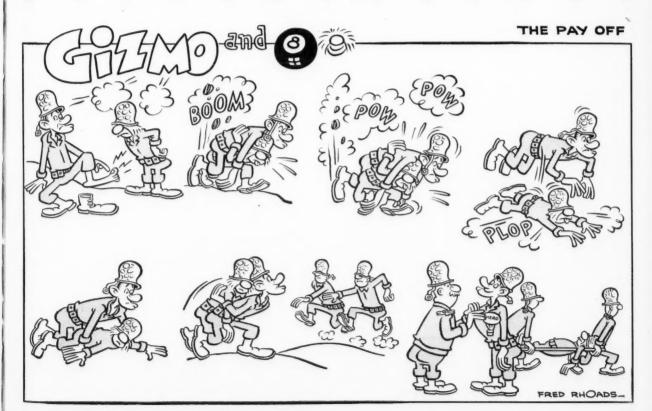
JENKINS, Charles P.	462835	1371
	322808	6613
	326251	3371
MAC DONALD, John K.	284745	0141
MAMAN Ennect D	314258	3049
MILLS, Billy J.	306995	6443
MULVANEY, Tommy G.	305844	3049
PARKER, Robert M.	365014	0369
REID, Paul J.	270683	1169
RITTENHOUSE, Robert D.	278581	0741
SMITH, Richard F.	314934	6412
	311719	0848
WARNER, Phillip	307609	3049
WATSON, Thomas A.	324143	6412
SSqt		
3391		
BROTT, Dallas	611265	3311
BURKE, George W.	325007	3516
DODD, Lecil G.	291334	3516
JONES, Paul E.	283680	1345
VAN FLEET, Everett E.	259907	2161

Placed on Temporary Disability **Retired List**

1stSgt

HUGHES, Lonnie B.		314649	0398
	MSgt		
KERNS, William L.		304115	0141
PAOLILLI, Almonte	L.	256614	1169
	GySgt		
CATANIA, Anthony		536288	6511
O'KEEFE, James G.		304119	0811
SMITH, Gordon L.		2907464	3516

SSgt		
BROWN, Alex H.	642425	1169
MELNICK, Constantine	1212710	0848
NEWELL JR. Frederick D.	1173964	3121
PALASKI, Robert W.	1150039	3071
THOMPSON, William J.	1196686	0121
		END



OFFICERS BASIC EXTENSION COURSE COMPLETIONS

The following staff noncommissioned officers have recently completed the Officers Basic Extension Course.

ALLEN, E. E. SSgt 1119225 1119225 ALVAREZ, R. L. MSgt 668896 BASCO, G. B. SSgt 1276867 BENJAMIN, Ernest SSgt CALLISON, B. G. SSqt 641659 CASE, A. M. SSgt 666503 CLARKE, J. A. MSgt 363696 CLAXTON, R. E. GSgt 598514 COSTELLO, R. V. GSgt CRAWFORD, C. S. GSgt 1092787 DUNLOP, H. G. MSgt 370492 370492 FITZGERALD, E. J. 1Sgt 316986 FITZPATRICK, L. D. GSgt 598923

GRAHAM, D. C. SSgt 1073106 HOWARD, E. C. SSgt 598528 KELLY, F. L. MSgt 613745 LEBLANC, R. E. GSgt 442355 LEXA, G. G. GSgt 1267289 LICALZI, Ernest GSgt 356038 442355 MANEY, R. J. SSgt 312802 312802 MATSON, W. R. MSgt 581918 MONIZ, D. M. SSgt 1380163 MORAN, R. C. SSgt 1365278 MUISENER, J. E. 1Sgt 337146 NEWSON, G. L. SSgt 1353333 PARTON, W. G. SSgt 659508

REED, C. M. SSgt 1410243 RIGHTMIRE, F. S. SSgt 1192266 ROGERS, D. R. SSgt SCARINZI, T. M. SSgt SPARKS, A. J. SSgt STATHAM, K. R. SSgt 1174771 SULLIVAN, B. V. GSgt 652062 THOMPSON, J. W. MSgt 1012186 TREACY, James GSgt 1020546 VANCE, W. L. SSgt 370615 VINCENT, L. G. GSgt 612064 WEINER 612064 /EINER, Charles GSgt 1043363 /IESE, C. W. SSgt



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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 13]

CIVIL WAR NOTES

Dear Sir:

As a former Marine, and also a member of the California Civil War Centennial Commission, I have enjoyed reading your April, 1961, issue. The material you published regarding the War Between the States fills a gap in my library. I have always wondered what engagements Marines participated in during the conflict.

Some of your readers may be interested in the Confederate States Marine Corps. I realize that it may sound strange for someone from California to raise the issue. Certainly it would be more appropriate if somebody raised the point from deep in Dixie.

The truth of the matter is that Los Angeles was largely pro-Southern at the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. There are numerous reports in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion that refer to the trouble the Confederate sympathizers were causing in 1861 and 1862 throughout southern California. And it was from Los Angeles that General Albert Sidney Johnston, recently resigned as Commanding Officer, Department of the Pacific, slipped across the desert to join the South-evading patrols that were searching for him. He was killed leading Confederate troops at Shiloh.

The leading newspaper in Los Angeles-the Star was also against the Union. Its editor, Henry Hamilton, bitterly attacked the Lincoln administration in his editorials. The paper was banned from the mails and the fiery Hamilton was locked up briefly, slated to be transported to the federal military prison at Alcatraz. Friends interceded and he was released. A party given him that evening by the citizens of nearby El Monte attracted hundreds. Hamilton was elected to the State Senate before the end of the Civil War.

The Confederate States Marine Corps was formed by an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, March 16, 1861. It was to consist of one colonel, one lieuteant colonel, one major, one quartermaster with the rank of major, one adjutant with the rank of major, one sergeant major, one quartermastersergeant, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, 40 sergeants, 40 corporals, 840 privates, 10 drummers, 10 fifers and two musicians.

A number of officers who had resigned from the U.S. Marine Corps arrived in Richmond in May, 1861, to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 72)

Camb BAYS. 32 BLANC MART CUSENI RfICO DALEY MD SD HOPKI MCRI KNAPP MART

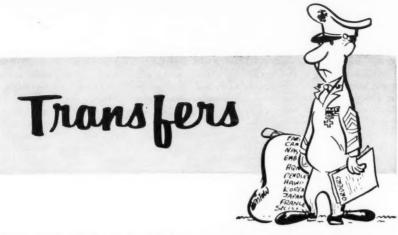
PARISI MCB POPICA InfBr ROWEL to I-SCHEF

AHOLT BENSO 3d Mar BOYLA MARCE BRASN MCR BRITT 2dAN CASEN CRANS IstM CULPI

FARR FITZG 3dM HAGE Trps HILL, HURL JACOE 3d M JENK

MCI

62



Each month Leatherneck publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

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os 0 ARNEY, J W (9999) FMFPac to ForTrps CamLei BAYS, A J (9999) Camp Butler to MAG-BLANCHARD. M L (9999) MARTD MARTC NAS Nrins to MCB CamPen CUSENBARY JR. D (9999) 1-1 90th-RRICO to istMarDiv DALEY. E (9999) 1-1 3dServBn to MR 1883 Inoxer SD (9999) istMarBrig to MCRD HOPKINS. E H (9999) I-I 9thinf8n to MCRD SD KNAPP, W G (9999) 2dMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS So Weymouth MASON, R C (9999) MarCommDet USS Taronic to 2dMarDiv PARISH. W O (9999) I-I 2dATCo to PARISH. W O (9999) I-I 2dATCo to 100 C am Lei POPICA M (9999) 3dMAW to I-I 9th-Inf8n M (9999) 3dMAW to I-I 9th-Inf8n InfBn
ROWELL A W (9999) MD USS Boxer
to 1-1 3dServBn
SCHEFFER, W J (9999) MarCorComp
NAG Korea to IstMarDiv
SKRIPSY, F L J (9999) MB NavFor
Marianas to IstMarDiv

MGySgt

CASTON, J N (4029) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej SYDOW, A A (4312) FMFPac to MCB CamLej

1stSat

AHOLTZ, G A (0398) FOTTPS FMFPac 10 3dMarDiv BENSON, R G (0398) 1-1 7thInfBn to 3dMarDiv W T (6498) 2dMAW to MarCommDet USS Taconic BRASWELL JR, J S (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SW (0398) 3dMarDiv to 1-1 CASEY, L A (6498) 3dMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Nyins CRANSTON, J B (3098) 1-1 7thTkCo to 1stMAW. CHANSION, J B (30°8) 1-1 7/11/11/CO to 1stMAW CULPEPP'R, D E (6498) MCAS EI Toro to MB NS SDiego DORSETT, H D (0398) MCB Cambel to 1-1 isterge Co (338) MD USS Provi-FIZZER MGB CamPen FIZZER MGB CamPen GOS HQMC to 3dMarDiv, T G (0398) HQMC to 3dMarDiv MGB Cambel HGEL, N B (0398) MCRD PI to For-Trps Cambel HIL 6 (2008) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv Trps CamLej HILL, G L (3098) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv HURLEY, B D (3098) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW JACOBS, P E (0398) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv JEMKINS, J E (0398) MD USS Lexing-ton to MCB CamPen JOHNSON, G A (0398) MCRD SD to MCRS StL KAMINSKY, A G (0398) 2dMarDiv to JOHNSON C A (0398) 2dMarDiv to

KAUFMAN, F. T. (0398) I-I 9thRflCo to Fortros CamLej
KEYS, S. H. (6498) MARTD MARTD NAS SO Weymouth to 2dMAW
KUDRICK, F. W. (0398) MB NAS Whidbey Island to IstMarBrig LANE JR. C. D. (3098) MB NAS Whidbey Island to IstMarBrig LANE JR. C. D. (3098) Fortros FMF-LAT TO LATE TO 100 MB (3098) FOR TO 100 MB NAF Naha LEWIS, E. T. (0398) 2dMarDiv to JAMARDIV LECH, J. N. (6498) 2dMarDiv to JAMARDIV LEWIS, E. T. (0398) MB NAF Naha LEWIS, E. T. (0398) MB NAF Naha LEWIS, E. T. (0398) MB NAF Naha MKERJE, D. W. (0398) MB NAF Naha MKERJE, D. W. (0398) IstMarDiv to I-I 2d155mm HowBtry
MILLER, J. W. (0398) IstMarDiv to I-I 2d155mm HowBtry
PHILLIPS, R. G. (0398) MAD NATTC MF SOBERTS, F. C. (0398) I-I 37thRflCo to 3dMarDiv
TATE, D. S. (0398) 3dMarDiv to Fortros 3d MarDiv TATE, D S (0398) 3d MarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms TROY, J (3098) MCSFA SFran to I-I 7thInfBn WRONA, P (0398) MCB CamPen to 3d Mar Div

MSqt

ADKINS, J A (0141) 2dMarDiv to FMFLant NorVa AKEY. C M (4312) HQMC to MARTD MARTC NAS Jax ALBANESE, J (3121) MCRD PI to istMarBrig
AMBROSE, T Q (3071) MAG-32 to 1st-MAW
BAILEY, R F (3061) MCS Quant to
3dMarDiv
BAKER, B M (6761) MB NAS QuonPt
to 2dMAW
BALDERSON, T C (1391) 3dMAW to BALDERSON, T C (1391) 3dMAW to 1stMarBhic BANGS, W L (7041) MCAAS Yuma to MCAS K-Bay BARKER, J E (4131) MCRD PI MD VISS BOXER BALDOW, B C (6621) IstMAW to MAG.32. O A (1811) ForTrps FMF-BAUCHMANN, E J (2529) MD VSS BOXER TO MCRO SD BEARD, J M (1041) MCSC Albany to FMFLant Norva BURNER, R H (0369) MCB CamLej to HQMC BIROS, F P (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCS BIROS, F P (3061) 3d MarDiv to MCS quant BLAKE, W L (3049) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv BOOSE, C B (2771) IstMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv BOWMAN, A J (3071) IstMAW to BOWMAN, F R (0369) MarCorpComp NAG Korea to MCB CamLej BOYCE, J F (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant BRAUN, F E (1169) MB Pearl to IstMarDiv Brissons JR, F E (3049) MarCorComp
RISBOIS JR, F E (3049) MB MARCOR MARCOR DIVIDED TO THE METER OF MARCOR MARC BRAUN, F E (1169) MB Pearl to 1st-DANIELS, E D (6413) 3dMAW to MD UNS Princeton
DARE, J H (2529) IstMarDiv to IstMarD Princeton
J H (2529) IstMarDiv to Ist-Head to IstMAW EDOFF, A A (2771) I-1 5thCommCo to IstMarBrig EHRISMAN, R (3049) ForTrps FMF-EART to IstMAW EMERSON, S E (0141) MAG-32 to MCS Quant ERSPAMER, J P (3049) MCAS Beau-fort to 2dMAW FINN, J P (3421) HQMC WashDC to EMSPAMER. J P (3049) MCAS Beau-fort to 2dMAW FINN. P (3421) HQMC WashDC to FINN. To Beau Comment of the MCS Quant FORCE. H G (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NawFor Marianas FOWLER. R W (0171) MCB CamPen to 3dDataProcessing Pt (320 2dMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Jax GAIZAT, T. P (6651) 2dMAW to Ist-MAW. MAW GILBERT. W B (3049) MCB CamLeJ to 3dMarDiv GRECO, J D (6412) MAG-32 to MARTD MARTC NAS Jax GREEN, J E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant L A (2741) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv HANCOCK, T W (3349) MCRD PI to ISTMAW HASLETT, T C (4131) HQMC to MCAS Beaufort HASLEY, T L (0441) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
HENDERSON, A C (6413) 3dMAW to
MCAS K-Bay
HENNE, E C (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB
CamLej
HILL, W W (7113) 3dMAW to IstMAW

HILLEGRASS JR. R H (3537) MCAS El Toro to MCB CamPen HINDBAUGH, F "D" (3361) MCB 29 Palms to MCAS K-Bay HOWELL P A (3049) 3dMarDiv to Palms to MCAS K-Bay HOWELL, PA (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen HOWEY, M F (0141) HQMC to 2dMAW HUMBERTSON, R E (1391) HQMC to IstMAW JACOSKY, F W (0369) MCB CamPen to IstMarBrig JOHNS, D T (4631) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej JOHNSON, CamLej JOHNSON, J K (3131) IstMAW to MCB CamLej KETELSEN, E G (3071) IstMAW to 3dMAW KELLEY, A J (0141) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
KOBERA III, W F (3049) MCSC Albany
to 2dMAW
LEO. P (0141) MB Pearl to 3dMAW to 2dMAW LED. P (0141) MB Pearl to 3dMAW LEPPERT. R M (0161) MB NavAety Naples to MCB CamLej LEWIS JR, R O (0369) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig LONA, K J (4312) 4th MCRRD to MCS LIMARBRIG LONA, K J (4312) 4th MCRRD to mo-LONA, K J (4312) 4th MCRRD to mo-Quant LOOKABAUGH, C V (3049) MCB Cam-Pen to IstMarBrig LUNEY, E E (6713) IstMAW to NAS Olathe Kans T D (0111) 8th MCRRD TO MCAS El Toro MARSHALL, H A (3071) IstMAW to 3dMAW. 3dMAW
MARTINEZ, V L (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
MATHEWS, T A (6725) 3dMAW to 1st-MarBrig MAURER, E P (3121) IstMAW to MCSC Albany MILLER, P A (3061) 3dMarDiv to 1st-MARDIV MORAWCZNSKI, F J (3049) HQMC to WCZNSKI, F J (3049) HQMC to C Barstow JR, L C (3069) Camp Butler to S El Toro LS, R H (3049) 3dMarDiv to I-I MCAS EI Toro
NICHOLS, R H (3049) 3dMarDiv to I-I
ISthRICO
O'CUIN, B P (0161) 2dMarDiv to MB
NB Bklyn
NB Bklyn
A (0141) HQMC to MCAS PERU, C E (2639) IstMarDiv to MCB PICKERING, R (1391) IstMAW to MCB PICKERING, R (1391) ISTMAW to MCB PICKER ON J O (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant POLLARD JR, J W (6442) MCAS CherPt to IstMarBrig PRICE, W D (6613) ISTMAW to 3d-MAW D (3071) ISTMAW to 2dMAW
RETZA JR, H J (3049) HQMC to 3dMarDiv
RISSER, D R (3049) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW RUNDEL, R K (6641) MCRD SD to 3dMAW 3dMAW ROBINSON, B G (30-19) 3dMarDiv to I-1 15thInfBn ROMANELLO, D P (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro ROSS, I A (4611) 2dMAW to MAD ROTH, T NAS Prela ROTH, T L (3049) I-1 3dATCo to 3d-MAW ROTH'S L (3049) I-I 3dATCo to 3d-ROWE, E F (3049) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv SAMPSON, L E (0441) IstMAW to MARTC NAS Glen SCHOENY, M G (0141) MCRD PI to MCS Quant SHRAKE, R P (4131) MD USS Boxer to MCB CamLej SMITH, A J (3049) MCAS EI Toro to 3dMarDiv SAMPSON, SAMPSON to MCB CamLe)
SMITH, A J (3049) MCAS El Toro to
3dMarDiv
SMITH JR, G A (3049) MarCorColdWeaTraCen to 3dMAW
SOFERS, E M (6611/7031) IstMAW to
3dMAW
STONER, H M (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MARTTO MARTC NAS Seattle
STAGE Conner (3051) 3dMarDiv to
MARTTO MARTC NAS Seattle
STAGE Conner (3051) 3dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
TATE, J E (3049) MC SC Albany to
MB 8th & 1
TEVEBAUGH, J P (1391) IstMAW to
3dMAW 3dMAW TIPPIE, C W (6611) 3dMAW to MAG-TOLAR, G F (1841) 12th MCRRD to MCR CamPen (1929) 9th MCRRD to TORREZ (4029) 9th MCRRD to TRUTHA, W J (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to FMFLant NorVa VALCO, C T (0141) MARTD MARTC NAS Losalam to ForTrps VERGOPIA, J L (0369) 2dMarDiv to Camp Butter WARREN, W H (6761) MB NAS Quon-Pt to 3dMAW WAIIGH, R R (4099) 1stMarDiv to 1st-Pt to 3dMAW WAUGH, R B (4029) IstMarDiv to Ist-WAUGH, R B (4029) ISTMARDIV to ISTMAW HITE, F I (0141) ISTMAW to I-I
12thRICO
WHITMER, R B (6611) ISTMAW to
MCAS EI TOTO
WILDMAN, P E (4029) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen WILES, G M (0369) 2d Mar Div to MCS WILES, to M (2007)
Quant WILK(INS, L (0141) I-1 12thRfiCo to MCS Quant WILSON, W N (1371) IstMAW to Fortras CamLej WOTHERSPOON, J N (5543) MCB 29 Palms to MB 8th & 1 YOUNG, J E (0389) MCB CamLej to 1.1 0thBff/c WUTHERSPOON, J N (5543) MCB 29
Palms to MB 8th & I
YOUNG, J E (0369) MCB CamLej to
1-1 9th RTICa
210BER, C A (0441) Ist Mar Div to
MCRD SD

TRANSFERS (cont.)

GySat

ABRAHAM JR, S (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow ADAMS, G D (6631) 3dMAW to MAG-ALBERTSON, R D (3071) AirFMFPac to LISTANON, J M (3049) MCRD PI to MARTD MARTC NAS Marietta ALEXANDER, R L (3516) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv ALLER JR, R R (3261) IstMAW to 3dMARW LLEY, R L (3059) 8th MCRD to MCB CamLej ALSTON, J T (3051) MCS Quant to IstMAW ARMITAGE G L (0441) MCAS Beaufort to 3dMarDiv ARMSTRONG, R E (4671) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant BARANOWSKI, T (3087) MARTD MA-RTC NAS Marietta to 3dMarDiv

BAUFR C D (0369) I-I 39thRflCo to 3dMarDiv II. E R (6412) MCAS Cher-Pt to IstMarBrig BEASLEY, C H (337) IstMarDiv to MB Pearl BIONDO, N J (6641) MCAF NewRiver to MD UISS Princeton BIONDO, N J (6641) MCAF NewRiver to MD USS Princeton BIZINKAUSKAS, F W (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to MB NS Bklyn BOWMAN, M V (6481) 3dMAW to MD USS Princeton BOYD, J V (6631) 2dMAW to 1stMar-Brig BRANDT, V E (3516) MCB CamLej to 3d MarDiv BRENTON, W C (3537) 9th MCRRD to BRENTON, W C (3937) 9110 MORNO to IstMarDiv BRESNAHAN, R M (3516) I-1 9th-EngrCo to 3dMarDiv BROOKS, B W (3311) MCB CamPen to IstMAW BROOKS, J H (4313) FMFPac to MAD NATTC Jax BROWN, T E (0369) MCB CamPen to IstMARP BROWN, T E (0369) MCB CamPen to IstMarRich English MCB CamPen to IstMarRich Engli BRÓWN, TE (0369) MCB CamPen to IstMarBrig BROWN, W J (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen BUDUKIEWICZ, F S (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD BULLARD, D G (0369) 12th MCRRD to MCB CamPen

BURR JR, C A (3061) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv CABLE, R F (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CABLE, R F (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen
CARMICHAEL, W J (0369) IstMarDiv to MB NAD Concord
CHEATHAM, N E (3049) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv
CHIARELLO, R (0369) IstMarDiv to IstMarBiv to IstMarBiv to MCAS R-Bay (3049) MB NS Adaka (2049) MB NS Ad CONSILIO. L (0369) IstMarDiv to MC-RD SD COTTERMAN, O D (0369) 4th MCRRD to IstMarDiv CRAIG, J R (1371) MCB CamLej to COTTERMAN,
to IstMarDiv
CRAIG. J R (1371) MCB CamLej to
3dMarDiv
CREAMER, F E (6631) MAG-32 to
MCAS K-Bay
CREAMER, R L (0141) FOFTrps FMFLant to MCAS Beaufort
CMCRRD to 3dMarDiv
CYR. J L (0369) 12th MCRRD to MCB
CamPen
DAVIDSON, J D (0369) MB NSYd
SFran to MB NavFor Marianas
DAVIS, J. E. (2693) FOFTrps FMFLant
to IstMarBrig
DAY, K L (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB
CAMPEN
CYR. J L (0369) FOFTrps FMFLant
to IstMarBrig
DAY (1808) 12th MCRD to MCB
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DICKINSON, D. W. (2336) FOTTPS FMF
Lant to MAG-32

DIXON, J. E. (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCSC

Albany

DORMAN, R. L. (0369) MCAF Santa Ana
to IstMarBrig. to IstMarBris
DOWNER, J W (3537) IstMarDiv to
3dMAW
DRANGE, L W (3049) IstMarDiv to
I-1 3dATCo C (3049) 3dMarDiv to
DUTCH, G E (0369) 2dMarDiv to IstMarDirib (2008) 2dMarDiv to IstMarDirib (2008) IstMarBrig NER, J W (3537) IstMarDiv to DUTCH, G E (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarBrig DWYER JR, J A (3049) MCS Quant to 1-1 97thRICo FERRAND JR, O T (0141) MD USS BOXET to MSC Quant FLANNIGAN, I N (3049) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv FLOWERS, E D (0369) HQMC to 2d-MarDiv FLOWERS, E D (0369) HQMC to 2d-Mar Div FLOWER, H E (0111) IstMAW to MCAS El Toro FOFFIO JR, F (0369) 2dMar Div to MCS Quant FRENCH, J B (0141) HQMC to 1st MCRRO FURTRELL, H A (0369) MCS Quant to 1-1 39thRflCo GALLAGHER, B S (0369) IstMarDiv to GALLAGHER, BS (0369) IstMarDiv to IstMarBir B (3049) 2dMAW to MCSC. Alhany GIRVIN. N A (2639) ForTrps FMFLant to 2dMAW (2639) ForTrps FMFLant to 2dMAW (2619) Bear GORDON, W R (3049) 3dMarDiv to 1.1 60th RICo GUPCHIK, J D (7141) IstMAW to MCSC Alhany HANSEN, J L (3421) MCB CamPen to MD USS Princeton HARDMAN. R E (3049) 3dMarDiv to 5th MCRED MD USS Princeton
HARDMAN, R E (3049) 3dMarDiv to
5th MCRRD
HERNADNEX, F J (6412) 3dMAW to Sth MCRRD
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KING, J F (271) FMFLant to MCB
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CamPen FFT
KIRKENDALL, C W (0349) MAG-32 to
MB NB KWest
KLESW K JR. F (0161) MAG-32 to
1stMarBiro
LANGSDORF, G J (6481) MAG-32 to
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1stMarBiro
LANGSDORF, G J (6481) MAG-36 to IstMarBrig LATHORPE, J R (6631) MCAS K-Bay to 3dMAW LAVERTY, R C (2761) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv LAWRENCE, M (2336) MAG-32 to IstMAW LANGSDORF, G J (6481) MAG-26 to IstMAW MAG-32 to
LE VEQUE, G (0239) IstMarDiv to
IstMarBrig
LEMING, R D (6641) MCAF New River
to MCRD SD
LEVELL, R S (1371) IstMAW to 2dMAW MAW
LEWIS IR. J C (3516) 2dMarDiv to
FMFPac WestPac
LILES. W B (3371) MCRD PI to
1stMarBrig
LINGLE C L (0239) IstMarDiv to IstMAW

LOGAN, R D (6481) 3dMAW to MD USS Princeton LUIZ, C G (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCRD PI LURCH, D L (3049) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv MAC GOWAN, D L (3049) MCSA Phila to 3dMarDiv MACK, L A (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSC MAIBERGER, T F (6481) 3dMAW to MD USS Princeton MANGAN, W J (6621) IstMAW to 3d-MANION, J J (6413) 24 MAW to MCAS El Toro EI TOTO
MASON, G L (0369) 6th MCRRD to
MCRD PI
MATTHEWS JR, S (3049) I-I 72dRffCo
to 2dMAW
MCGAFFERY JR, C J (3049) MCRD PI
to 2dMAW to 2dMAW MCCUE, R E (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCB MCDONALD, M L (1391) IstMAW to MCDONALD, M L (1391) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt MCINTYRE, M (0141) MB NS Trinidad to MCS Quant MCKENNA, R V (3049) MCRD PI to I-1 729 Rfilos R K (0141) MCS Quant MCLAUGHLOR R K (0141) MCS Quant MCLAUGHLOR Trinidad MICHEL, T (0811) HQMC to MCB 29 Palms MICHEL, J T (0811) HQMC to MCB 29 Palms
MILLER, G F (2336) MB NPP Indian Head to 1stMAW
MOOREHEAD. L D (6413) MARTO MARTC NAS Anacostia to 1stMAW
MORGESE. J P (0761) MCRD SD to ForTrps 29 Palms
MORRIS. G J (3049) 6th MCRRD to 23 MARTO 15 NORMAN, H R (0369 Humic to istraction of the company of the compan 2dMAW PETRI, L S (3516) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen MCB CamPen
PORTERFIELD, C A (6641) MCRD SD
to MD USS Princeton to MD USS Princeton
POWERS, J A (1841) MCB CamPen to
3dMarDiv
PRATT, G E (3371) MB NB Bklyn to
MCS Quant
PREVIE, J M (6933) MCAS CherPt to
MCAS K-Bay
PRICE, B M (6412) 3dMAW to ist-USS Princeton J A (1841) MCB CamPen to PRICE B M (6412) 3dMAW to 1st-MarBrig G (2511) 1stMarDiv to MCAAS Yuma RASMUSSEN, H T (3371) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig RANS (1512) 15 (6481) 3dMAW to MD REDER H T (3049) 2dMAW to MB 8th & I 1049 2dMAW to MB 8th & I 1049 2dMAW to MB RIDE I. L. E. (6641) MCAF New River to IstMarBrig RICKER. C. J. (0369) MB NS Roosevelt Roads to IstMarDiv RICHARD, E. H. (2131) MD USS Boxer to ForTrps CamLel RIDDLE. R. J. (0369) I-1 32RfICo to 2dMarDiv ROBERTSON, T A (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant ROEL JR. R (1861) ForTrps FMFLant to 1-1 ist155mmGunBtry ROGERS, J L (6631) 3dMAW to MD USS Princeton NOSIA C. (C. (171) MCRD PI to 3d-Data Processing PIt ROSS, N. A. (3049) MCS Quant to 7th-155mmHowBtry RUDAT, J. D. (1371) MarCorComp NAG Korea to IstMarDiv SANDERY, W. F. (0141) HQMC to 2d-MarDiv, S. (1914) MCRD SD to 3d MarDiv 3d MarDiv 3dMarDiv SCHNEIDER, F J (6413) 3dMAW to MAG-32
SERETTE, R L (6481) 3dMAW to MAG-SAFETTE, IL (0361) 3MAW to make SHARROW, E S (6614) MAG-32 to 1stMarBrio SHEA, W E (0141) MCB CamPen to MCAS EI TOFO SHEPPARD, R R (3049) MCRD PI to AdakAI SLOCKBOWER, J C (4631) IstMarDiv to 34Mar Div (2336) MCAS CherPt to MB NPP Indian Head SMITH, C K (6412) 3dMAW to MCAS EI TOFO El Toro SOMMERHAUSER, J E (0141) 2dMar-Div to HQMC STAHR, D R (6413) 3dMAW to MAG-

STILLE

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Quant TIMMO MD TOBIN. MAW

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TANAKA, K T (2539) ForTrps FMFPac
to MCAS Santa Ana
TAYLOR, J L (3051) MCSC Albany to
3dMarDiv
THAYER, R A (0369) IstMarDiv to
MCRD SD
TILTON, M W (3049) MAG-32 to MCS
Quapt Quant TIMMONS, R W (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD USS Essex TOBIN, W C (0239) 2dMarDiv to Ist-MAW TODD, S L (6481) 3dMAW to IstMar-Brig TOOHEY, V L (0141) MB Pearl to IstMarDiv TOWER JR, A W (3061) MCSC Albany to MCAS K-Bay TRATHEN, F W (2161) MCS Quant to IRAINEN, F W (2161) MCS Quant to IstMarBrig TURK, W J (3516) MCRD PI to Ist-MAW TURPIN, T M (3371) MAG-32 to 3d-MarDiv
TUTTLE, J E (2111) ForTrps FMFLant
to MCSA Phila
TWEED, W M (3051) IstMarDiv to TUTTLE: J E (2111) FOFTIPS FMFLant to MCSA Phila TWEED. W M (3051) IstMarDiv to MSA SMARDIV TYPE (5544) MCRD PI to MB SMARDIV TYPE (5544) MCRD PI to MB SMARDIV TYPE (5614) ISTMAW TO MAD NATTC MIS VERNALL, J R (1841) FOFTIPS FMFPAC to ISTMARBEIG (6811) MCAS Beaufort to MD USS Primeeton to MD USS Primeeton VALKE A D (4029) MCB CamLej to WARREN, B K (3051) MCSC Barstow to ISTMARBEN, B K (3051) MCSC Barstow to ISTMARBEIG (6442) 3dMAW to ISTMARBEIG WATSON, D F (7011) 3dMAW to Ist-WEAVER, M L (3071) IstMAW to 2d-D R (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv WELLS. 6 I (6481) IstMAW to 3dMAW WESTERBROOK, J S (3049) MAG-32 to MCRD P! WHITTINGTON, C F (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD (3049) For Trps FMFLant to MCRD (3049) To Ist-WHIMS, W D (3049) 3dMarDiv to 2d-MARDIV to 2d-MARDIV to 2d-MARDIV WIENERS, R M (3069) MCRD PI to 1stMarDIV WILDE, J H (3049) 2dMarDiv to 3d-MARDIV to 3d-MARDIV MarDiv WITHROW, J. R. (6413) ISTMAW to MAD NATIC M(5613) ISTMAW to MILLITTE, R. R. (3051) FOTTPS FMF-Lant to 3dMarDiv WRIGHT, E. R. (3371) 2dMAW to 3d-MarDiv ZOK, W. W. (0369) ISTMARDIV to IST-MARDIV

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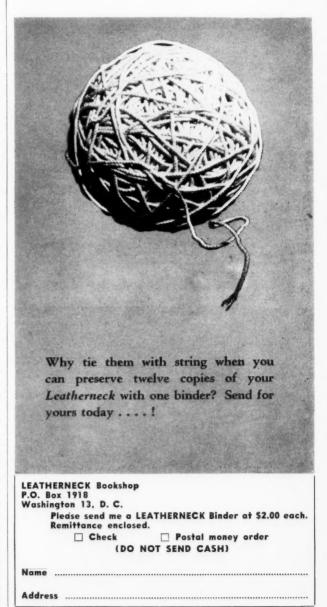
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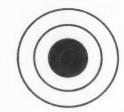
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ADAMS. A A (4611) MAD NABTC NAS Pnela to 3dMAW ADAMS. J A (0369) MCRD PI to MB ADAMS. J E (6614) MAG-26 to IstMar-Brig J (6614) MAG-27 (66

BARR, J S (0141 MCB CamLej to MD USS BOXET
BARRON, T E (6412) 3dMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Glen
BARTLETT, J N (6443) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPt
BAUSCHER, G (0431) 1stMAW to ForTrps Camilej
BAXLEY JR W M (0369) 3dMAW to BAXLEY IR W M (0369) 3dMAW to ist MarDiv BECK. B W (1841) 12th MCRRD to ist MarDiv BECKETT, G T (0369) 4th MCRRD to MCB CamLej BEDWELL, R J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NB Gtmo BELL, W H (0369) MCRD PI to LetMarRip stMarBrig NNER. C A (2539) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrid
BENNER, C. A. (2539) IstMarDiv to
ISTMAW
BILLINGS, T. G. (0369) MCB CamLej to
IstMarBrid
BLACKMON, W. T. (0141) FOrTrps FMFLant to 1-1 IstReconBn
BLANCHAT, C. L. (0141) MCB CamPen
to 1-1 71hATCO
BLO 1-1 71hATCO
Albany to MB NB Portsmouth
BOEHLKE, F. W. (3071) 3dMAW to IstMarBrid BOEHLKE, F W GOV// SAME STATE OF THE STATE O arBrig OA A P (3081) MCB CamLej to IstMarBrig
BORDERS, C M (0141) 1-1 7thATCo to IstMarDiv
BOUDREAUX, D J (3071) MAG-26 to IstMaw BOYD JR. P (0369) IstMarDiv to MCRD BRASWELL, R C (3087) IstMarDiv to ISMAW ELE, 1 C (3007) SIMBON STANDARD S IstMarBrig ISTMARBRIU BROWN, G E (3051) FOrTrps FMFLant to MOSC Albany BROWNING, H J (0141) 2dMAW to HQMC BROOME, T L (3071) MAG-32 to 1st-MAW BRUNO, F L (2561) FMFPac to For-Trps FMFLant BUMGARNER, W H (2539) 3dMAW to ISTMARBINED, W H (ASSISTANCE)
ISTMARBINED, J A (4111) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
BURRELL, H J (4111) FOTTPS FMFLant to MB NS KOdiakA!
BUTCHER, H J (6481) ISTMAW to 3d-BUTLER, R A (3051) IstMAW to MCSC CAHOON, C R (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarBrig CALLAHAN, G M (3371) MCRD SD to SALLAHAN, B (G. (0369) 2dMarDiv to (SAMPBELL, J E (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCB Campen (CAMPBELL, W A (0369) MCRD PI to MB NB Subic Bay (0241) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW (3011) ForTrps FMFLant (CARDER, R G. (3011) ForTrps FMFLant (CARDER, C E (3516) 1stMarDiv to 1st-MarBriv (CARDER, C E (3516) 1stMarDiv (CARDER, C E (3 CAREY, C E (3516) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig
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IstMAW
CARRIGAN, R W (0141) IstMarDiv to
MCAS E1 Toro
SASEY, F (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD SASEY, R D (0141) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen CASEY. T E (3049) IstMAW to MCS Quant SAUDILLO, P J (0141) I-I I3thRfico to MCRD PI CAYLOR, J L (6641) IstMAW to MCAS MCRD PI
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to MB San Juan
CHARLONNE, R J (6461) IstMAW to
3dMAW
CHAUVIN, K (0369) MB Pearl to
CHAPMAN JR. (6511) 3dMAW to MAD
CLARK, R L (0341) MCSC Albany to
3dMAW
CLARK, R L (03516) IstMarDiv to IstMAW
CLARK, R L (03516) IstMarDiv to MAW
CLAUSEN, L W (2639) 2 dMarDiv to
Camp Smith
CLEMENT, J R (6481) 3dMAW to MD
LISS Princeton
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COLE, G F (6481) 3dMAW to MD
LISS Princeton COLE. G F (6481) 3dMAW to MD USS Primeton
COLLINS JR L (6491) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
COLLINS, D J (0121) MCAS CherPt to 3dMarDiv COLLINS, P T (0369) MB NB Subic Bay to 1stMARDiv CONLEY. W E (3516) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW D (2440) MCS Count to 1stMAW D (2 CONROY, J P (3049) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv



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237 SSg

2d MarD

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235 SSg

235 Sgt MB, Jack

234 SSg1 MCRD Po 234 GyS 233 GyS

233 SSgf

235 SSgf

233 GyS 233 SSgt

232 GyS 232 SSgt 8th & Ev

232 GyS 232 GyS

232 SSgt

232 GyS 2d MarDi

231 SSgt 230 SSgt

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237	SSgt	Ronald	S.	Burchfield
		Came		

236 Pvt Robert W. Skinner MCRD Parris Island

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

235 SSgt Bobby J. Mashburn MCRD Parris Island

236 Cpl William R. Russell 2d MAW, Cherry Point 231 Pfc John F. Skudalski 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune 236 Pvt William S. Poole

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

235 Sgt Edward C. Caliri MB, Jacksonville, Fla. 236 LCpl Edward J. Baumgartner 2d MarDiv. Camp Leieune 230 Pfc Frank Saley Jr. 2d MarDiv. Camp Leieune 234 Pvt Don A. McIntyre MCRD Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

235 SSgt Ronald H. Peterson MCAS Cherry Point

234 SSgt Vito Montemarano MCRD Parris Island

234 GySgt Walter Krauchick MCB Camp Leieune

233 GySgt Richard R. Collier MCRD Parris Island

233 SSgt Walter K. Lesser MCAS Cherry Point 236 LCpl Walter E. Frederick MCRD Parris Island

235 LCpl Billy H. Miller 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Sgt Arthur A. MacPherson F. T. Camp Lejeune

234 LCpl Ronald O. Cantey MCRD Parris Island

233 LCpl Richard M. Gordon MCRD Parris Island 230 Pfc Gordon H. Ferrie 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

229 Pfc Jack W. Jones 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

227 Pfc Leroy W. Parker 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

227 Pfc Theodore J. Przetakiewicz 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

226 Pfc Lucian L. Zook 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune 234 Pvt George S. Bosko MCRD Parris Island

234 Pvt Charles B. Perry MCRD Parris Island

233 Pvt Crispin J. Cowell MCRD Parris Island

232 Pvt Martin J. Kalman MCRD Parris Island

232 Pvt Thomas A. Schulz MCRD Parris Island

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233 SSgt Jesse O. Sunderland MCRD Parris Island

232 GySgt William N. Kirk MCS Quantico

232 SSgt Richard A. Edinger 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

232 GySgt Jack M. Watso MCRD Parris Island

232 GySgt Jessie J. Fisher MCRD Parris Island

232 SSgt Eugene W. Elfes MCS Quantico

232 GySgt Thomas R. Tucker 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 SSgt Edward R. Tiprovich

230 SSgt William E. Nash MCRD Parris Island

230 SSgt Virgil R. Strieby 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

230 SSgt Robert Watson MCRD Parris Island 232 Cpl Theodore W. Cochran MCRD Parris Island

232 LCpl Ronald K. Kerns 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 Sgt David W. Lowery MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 LCpl James F. Thompson 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 LCpl Cyril W. Day 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

231 Cpl Alvin R. Thrasher 8th & Eye, Washington, D. C.

230 LCpl Andrew J. Mattson 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

230 Sgt Richard F. Saxton

230 Cpl Frank W. Evans MCRD Parris Island

230 LCpl Richard M. Hartson MB, Jacksonville, Fla.

230 Sgt Ted F. Rambo MCRD Parris Island

230 Sgt Daniel J. Bergeron MCS, Quantico 226 Pfc Jerry R. Pettus 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

225 Pfc Charles L. Sikes 2d MarDiv, Camp Lejeune

The above entries were the

only ones received in Division "C" Leatherneck Rifle Awards 232 Pvt Douglas W. Allen MCRD Parris Island

231 Pvt Gale W. Davis Jr. MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt Daniel R. Baker MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt William D. Board MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt Roger A. Smith MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt Vaughn P. Parish MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt Paul Vieth MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt Oden C. Ashley Jr. MCRD Parris Island

230 Pvt William M. Dubetz MCRD Parris Island

229 Pvt Robert J. Walker MCRD Parris Island

229 Pvt Robert L. Adams MCRD Parris Island

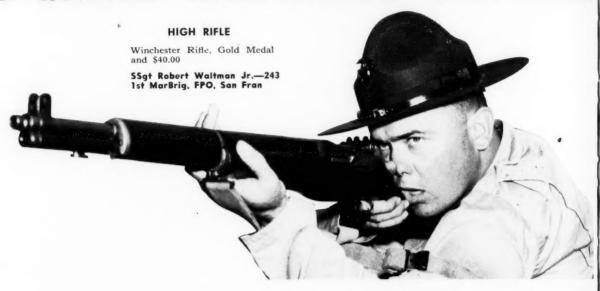
229 Pvt Conrad J. Hopcus MCRD Parris Island



LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS



1st QUARTER • TENTH ANNUAL • WEST COAST



SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal and \$35.00

GySgt Maurice L. Baitx—242 MCAF Santa Ana, Calif.





THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal and \$30.00

Pfc Clarence N. Fry Jr.—242 MB Pearl Harb., Navy #128 FPO SanFran 241 S MCRD

241 G Navy

241 M MCSC

> 240 S: MCAS 239 G

240 S

MCAS 239 S MCRD 237 S MCRD

237 St 1st Me 237 St MARTE

237 SS MCAS 237 SS F. T.

236 M MB, No 236 SS MCRD

236 SS MCRD

236 G MCRD 236 SS 1st Mg

235 M Navy

235 Sq MCSC

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FIRST QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

DIVISION "A"

DIVISION "B"

DIVISION "C"

DIVISION "D"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

241 SSgt Jessee P. Villalobos MCRD San Diego 241 Sgt Arnold Vitarbo MB, Navy #190 FPO 239 Pfc Jerry L. Slutts 1st MarDiv, CamPen 237 Pvt Virl E. Thompson II MCRD San Diego

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

241 GySgt Bill W. Collier Navy #190 FPO SanFran 241 LCpl Robert D. Cargill 1st MarDiv, CamPen 238 Troy Marmon 1st MarBrig, FPO SanFran 237 Pvt Leonard C. Ellis MCRD San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

241 MSgt Harvey F. Thiesse MCSC. Barstow 240 Cpl John C. Beaudin MB, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif. 238 Pfc Robert E. Loosemore 1st MarDiv. CamPen 236 Pvt Robert W. Schoff MCRD San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

240 SSgt Robert F. Williams 1st MarBrig FPO SanFran

240 SSgt William E. Boyd MCAS El Toro

239 GySgt Donald L. Fleury MCAS El Toro

239 SSgt William M. Heazlit MCRD San Diego

237 SSgt Edward J. Duling MCRD San Diego 240 Cpl Alfredo Padilla Jr. 1st MarDiv, CamPen

240 Sgt Robert L. Frye MCRD San Diego

238 Cpl Edward E. Schultz MCRD San Diego

238 LCpl Gary L. Anderson 1st MarDiv, CamPen

238 LCpl Kenneth M. Cates MB. Vallejo, Calif. 238 Pvt Henry Yazzie 3rd MarDiv FPO SanFran

237 Pfc Carlos N. Hathcock II Navy #128, FPO SanFran

237 Pfc Alfred G. Jones 1st MarDiv, CamPen

237 Joseph Schapiro MB, NA&ND, Seal Beach Calif.

236 Hans J. Richter 1st MarDiv, CamPen 236 Pvt Robert L. Young MCRD San Diego

235 Pvt Robert J. Haley MCRD San Diego

235 Pvt Jack B. Rood MCRD San Diego

234 Pvt William J. Nelson MCRD San Diego

233 Pvt Paul F. Nausadis MCRD San Diego

LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

237 SSgt Clifton W. Daniels 1st MarBrig, FPO SanFran

237 Sgt Stephan J. Ouert
MARTD, MARTC Los Alamitos Calif.

237 SSgt James Thomas MCAS El Toro

237 SSgt Ernest Benjamin F. T. CamPen

236 Sgt Raymond C. Wong MCAF Santa Ana

236 MSgt Frederick W. Chadwick MB, Navy #190 FPO SanFran

236 SSgt Harold W. Cutler MCRD San Diego

236 SSgt James D. Mayer MCRD San Diego

236 GySgt Kenneth B. Lytle MCRD San Diego

236 SSgt Jack R. Perry 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 MSgt Jack B. German Navy #128 FPO SanFran

235 Sgt Billy L. Magnuson MCSC Barstow, Calif. 237 Cpl Errol R. Glynn 1st Mar'Div CamPen

237 Sgt Raleigh J. Medeiros MCRD San Diego

237 LCpl Jesus Alberius MCAF Santa Ana

237 LCpl Charles D. Sauvageau 3rd MarDiv, FPO SanFran

237 Cpl Donald V. Youngs MCB 29 Palms

237 Cpl Andrew Eisemann F. T. CamPen

236 Sgt Charles E. Critchell MCRD San Diego

235 Sgt Teodoro G. Trujillo 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 LCpl Kendrick A. Estey 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 Sgt Jerry A. Moore 3rd MarDiv FPO SanFran

235 Cpl Samuel Munsch 1st MarBrig, FPO SanFran

234 LCpl Thomas M. Achord 1st MarDiv CamPen 236 Pfc Jerry H. Kinder 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 Pfc James H. Hansen 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 Pfc Ronald E. Haynes 1st MarBrig, FPO SanFran

235 Pvt Teddy L. Williams 1st MarDiv CamPen

235 Pfc Donald J. Bullock 1st MarDiv CamPen

233 Pfc James T. Champion 1st MarDiv CamPen

233 Pfc Michael A. Kloepper 1st MarDiv CamPen

231 Pfc Jimmy R. Bingham SanFran Calif.

231 Pfc Guy A. Bundrock MCB CamPen

230 Pfc Dean W. Robbins MCAAS Yuma Ariz.

230 Pfc Allen Kidder MCRD San Diego

230 Pfc Charles M. Broach 3rd MAW El Toro 233 Pvt Lee R. Smith MCRD San Diego

233 Pvt Jerry E. Wilker MCRD San Diego

233 Leonard M. Turner MCRD San Diego

232 Pvt James E. Keith MCRD San Diego

232 Pvt Floyd J. Berthiaume MCRD San Diego

232 Pvt Ronald C. Summers MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt John E. Reiniche MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt Daniel L. Bollhurst MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt Frank J. Moreno MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt Herbert O. Cain MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt Raymond E. Young MCRD San Diego

231 Pvt William M. Holland MCRD San Diego

TRANSFERS

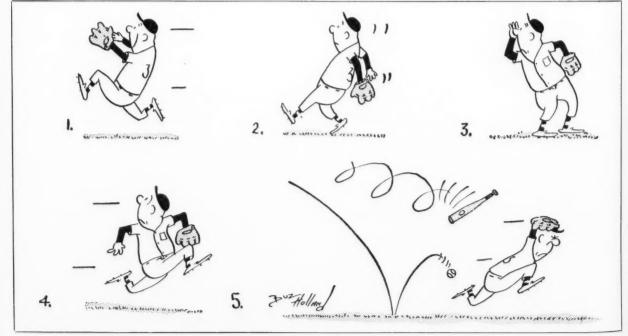
[continued from page 65]

DUFFY, K J (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2d-MarDiv
DUNGER, R R (0369) 9th MCRRD to MCB CamLej
DURAND, V D (3537) 3dMAW to MCB CamPen
DURBINO, F P (0141) MCB CamLej to FASTEP, R E (6713) NATTU Otathe Kans to IstMarBitia EDWARDS JR, O (6413) IstMAW to FMFLant Norva EDWARDS JR, O (6413) IstMAW to FMFLANT NORVA EDWARDS, R D (6761) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt ELER, J (0369) MB Pearl to Ist-MarDiv to ELILOTT, T C (0161) MD INS BOXET to 2dMAW C (6761) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt (6412) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt (6413) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt (64142) 2dMAW to MCAS CherPt (64142) 2dMAW to MCAS CherPt (64142) 2dMAW to MCAS CherPt (64142) CMAW to MCAS CherPt (64143) CMAW to MCAS CherPt

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KORN, M (0369) MB NPP Indian Head
to IstMarBrig
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to MCB CamPen FTC
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KENDRICK, R C (2539) IstMarDiv to
IstMarBrig
KENNEDY, W G (5547) 2dMarDiv to KENNEDT, W G SST STANDARD STAN KUNI. IL (0141) MCB CamLej to HQMC KUROSU, J K (0121) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD LAGARZA, S H (0369) MCB CamPen to LAMBERT JR, F T (2533) IstMarDiv to LANG. N J (1371) IstMarDiv to Ist-LARSON, G D (3516) IstMAW to Ist-MarDiv LATHEN, J I (0369) MCRD SD to MB Pearl LE BARON, E M (6713) IstMAW to MAG-32 LAHMAN, A F (3071) IstMAW to 2d-LEIGHTON, A (3516) IstMarDiv to LEONSKI, J A (0141) 9th MCRRD to MCB CamPen LEVAY, J F (6413) IstMAW to 3d-MAW

LEWIS, K R (3049) FOrTrps FMFLant to IstMarBrig LEWIS, R E (3026) IstMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv LITTLE, W K (3537) 3dMarDiv to 4th LITTLE W K (3537) 3dMarDiv to 4th MCRRD LONG, R C (3311) 2dMAW to 1stMAW LOVETTE, J H (0369) MCRD SD to MB NavFor Marianas LUCAS. L E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant LYONS, K G (6614) MAG-32 to MAD NATTC MIS MATTCAMIS MAGISAAC, H J (016), MAGISA MA to MCB Campen FFT
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MARKER, J D (6441) IstMAW to
MAG-32 A R (4312) 6th MCRRD to
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MCC Bampen MATHES, G L (6641) MCAR New
MCBRIDE B W (7113) MCS Quant to
MD USS PINCETORY
MCRUENT P (3051) MCRD P1 to
MCCAULEY, T F (3051) MCRD P1 to
MCS Quant MCCAULEY. MCS Quant MCCORKEL, C C (0231) ForTrps FMF-Lant to IstMAW MCELVEEN, J C (3041) 2d WarDiv to 3d MarDiv MCFADDEN, B W (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv MCFALL, F P (0141) 1-1 7thTrkCo to MCS Quant mCS quant MCS Quant MCLAUGHLIN, H C (7113) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig MCMANUS, E J (6461) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt MCMULLIN, T B (6613) IstMAW to MAD NATTC Mfs MEEKS, A J (1841) 1-1 Ist155mmGun-Btry to 3dMarDiv MELCHERT, A (2511) ForTrps FMF-Lant to IstMarBrig MELTON, K E (3531) ForTrps FMF-Lant to IstMAW MELTON, M D (2634) MCRD SD to MERRICK. J C (3516) IstMAW to MCB CamLej MERRILL, A S (8511) MCRD SD to MB NavFor Marianas



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MCBC CamPen
NUGENT. G (3371) MCAS EI Toro
to IstMarBrio (1411) MCRD PI to
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RAY, J L (0141) MCRD PI to MCB
CamPen
REED, J T (3051) MCB CamLej to
3d MarDiv
RICE, S L (3041) MCRD SD to 3d Mar-DIV RIDGELL, J A (2131) 2dMarDiv to MD USS Boxer RILEY, V H (0161) 2dMAW to MD USS Boxer ROBBINS, H E (0141) 6th MCRRD to MCS Quant ROBERTS, T J (6811) 2dMAW to MD ROBERTS, T J (6811) 2dMAW to MD INS Boxer
ROBERTS, W H (2741) MCS Quant to MD USS Boxer
ROBERTSON, F L (6631) AirFMFPac to IstMarBrig
ROBINSON, C W (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
RODREQUEZ, E (0369) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MCS Quant
ROGRES, J O (6412) IstMAW to MCAS Cherpt ROMANO, R J (3041) 3d Mar Div to 2d-ROWAN, W L (0369) 2d Mar Div to RUCKER, C B (6725) IstMAW to 2d-RUFFIN. C K (3619) MB WashDC to RUTHERFORD, K F (6511) 2dMAW to

RUTTER. B J (0141) HQMC to MCAS
Besulfort
RYDEBERG, A E (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
RYNINGER, R C (1811) MCB CamLej
to 3dMarDiv
SABO, K A (1121) 3dMarDiv to MCS
QUANT
SALAR, G (6481) MARTD MARTC
SALAMON, M W (0121) 8th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
SALOMON, M W (0121) 8th MCRRD to
3dMarDiv
SALOMON, M W (0121) 8th MCRRD to
1stMarBrig
SATTLETHIGHT, H M (0369) MCRD SD to
1stMarBrig
SATTLETHIGHT, H M (0369) 6th MCRD 12th MCRRD
SCHAUDEL, G L (2631) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
SCHLACK, C J (0141) 3dMarDiv to 1-1
80thRifes
SCHLACK, C J (0141) 3dMarDiv to 1-1
80thRifes
SCHULER, C F (3356) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
SCHLACK, C J (0141) Sth MCRRD
SCHLACK, C J (0141) Sth MCRD
SCHAUDEL, G (0141) MCS Quant to
MCB CamPen FFT
SHFFLETTE, L R (0141) 5th MCRD
To FOTTRS CamLej
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TITTERSON, R F (0369) MD USS Essex to Fortres cambed to Fortres ca

END

HALF A LOAF

[continued from page 30]

dawn of time. A hundred, a thousand, a million, million years from now they will be there and, if man still walks the earth, he'll walk more softly, more thoughtfully on Tarawa and Iwo, for these are hallowed places where men of both sides died with great courage.

Such will not be the case with Sugar Loaf. Bulldozers, earth movers and puny men with picks and shovels have done what division artillery could not do with 92,560 shells. Sugar Loaf is all but gone now.

Two American tots, Bobby and Eddie, whose fathers are servicemen, recently did what 2600 Marines had been unable to do 16 years ago. They had climbed what was left of Sugar Loaf and, sprawled on the ground, heads resting on crossed forearms, were surveying the wondrous world below

them. Did they know what hill this was? "Sure," Eddie replied brightly, "this is Habu Hill; there's lots of habus up here." (Although habu—pronounced hah-boo—is the Okinawan word for snakes in general, the habu, an Okinawan species, is one of the most deadly, poisonous snakes in the world.)

The boys' "Habu Hill" is an island in a sea of modern ranch-style homes. It is completely surrounded by the Machinato Housing Project. Nearly two-thirds of the hill has been cut away to make room for the homes which, curiously, remind one of a swarm of ants converging from all sides on an apple core.

Gingerly, the boys led their visitor by the hand down paths completely overgrown now, past spider holes and emplacements hacked out of the corallike rock by soldiers of the 44th Independent Mixed and 62d Japanese Divisions. Every stone was pock-marked, and looked and felt like petrified sponge.

About a half mile from the base of

the hill, Bobby's mother graciously welcomed her son's new-found friend. Yes, she knew where Bobby had been; he'd been on Habu Hill. No, there weren't any habus up there. No, she had never heard it called anything except Habu Hill.

Four houses away, Eddie's mother said substantially the same thing. Embarrassed, she confessed that she had never heard of Sugar Loaf Hill. What an odd name for a hill!

"I remember thinking," the veteran mused, "how there never was a betternamed hill, although we didn't name it, somebody back in the CP, or some newspaperman did. But it looked just like a brown sugar loaf, about 300 yards long. Funny, nobody around there ever even heard about it."

A massive pile of dirt now, Sugar Loaf no longer looks like a place worth fighting, much less dying, for.

Yet, if the hill had to go to make room for something else, perhaps happy homes with children frolicking in them, wouldn't be too bad a substitute.

RALEIGH

[continued from page 43]

members enrolled at each of them. The enthusiasm the Reservists have for the unit is enough to ensure a waiting list to fill any vacancies in the 150-man battery. Because of the large number of college students in the organization, there is a constant turnover of personnel, yet the battery has little difficulty staying at, or near, its manning level.

Only three of the men who helped form the unit are still members of the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery. They are SSgt William H. Perry, the battery First Sergeant, SSgt Joseph Grissom, the Gunnery Sergeant and Sgt Donald Wieller, the battery Operations Chief.

Surprisingly, the artillerymen can boast an unusual number of outstanding rifle shots. SSgt Perry won first prize in the Marine Corps Reserve Rifle Marksmanship competition last year. His skill with the M-1 has earned him three *Leatherneck* marksmanship awards

Second place in last year's Reserve Marksmanship competition was won by SSgt Benny B. Leazor, the unit's supply man, while LCpl Ronald L. Younger, another member of the battery, took fourth place.

First Lieutenant Carl V. Venters, one of the battery's forward observers, finished fifth in the nation in the officers' category.

Supporting the Raleigh Reservists are nine enlisted men of the Inspector-Instructor's staff, headed by MSgt Edgar J. Odom. They provide all the normal administrative support for the unit

In addition to his regular duties, MSgt Odom has taken on several jobs with the *Powder Bag*, the unit's newspaper. Since he has become the editor, reporter, compositor and circulation manager, the newspaper has been a

consistent prize-winner in the Sixth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District's annual newspaper judgings.

Medical care for the unit is provided by HMC Everett C. McCreight, a member of the I-I staff, and by two Naval Reservists Lieutenant Commander Harry Fagan, Jr., and HM1 Berry D. Marshburn.

During field firing exercises, Chief McCreight stays with one firing platoon, while HM1 Marshburn accompanies the other. Cdr Fagan takes his post at the Fire Direction Center so that medical attention be readily available to all members of the battery in case of an emergency.

Battery personnel will admit that the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery has no special gimmicks, nor high-powered internal relations campaigns designed to keep the unit functioning smoothly. But it does have a well-planned training schedule, enthusiastic leadership and an outstanding group of members.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 62]

form the nucleus of the organization. They were joined by more than a hundred men who had been formerly in the federal service.

Colonel Lloyd J. Beall, a former officer of the U. S. Army, was appointed commandant with the rank of colonel. A commission as paymaster, with the rank of major, was issued to Richard Taylor Allison, who had held similar rank and office in the U. S. Navy.

Other commissions issued at Richmond were Henry B. Tyler, lieutenant colonel of the Corps; George H. Terret, major; Captain Greene, who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry, was made adjutant with the rank of major.

The Corps remained around Richmond until the Summer of 1862. It was engaged in the battle with the Federal iron-clads Monitor, Naugatuck and the Galena at Drewry's Bluff on May 15, when its service at the guns assisted the artillerists of the Army and the Navy in the repulse of those vessels.

Following this engagement, many of the Marines were transferred to sea duty aboard other vessels of the Confederacy. One detachment served aboard the famous raider, the Alabama, commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes. When Admiral Buchanan took the Tennessee out to fight Farragut's fleet in Mobile Bay, he had on board a

Marine guard under the command of Lieutenant David G. Raney, which was assigned to one of the gun divisions, and was largely instrumental in the quick and efficient work with her battery that inflicted great damage upon the enemy.

At Richmond during the closing days of the war in February and March of 1865, Confederate Marines made up a part of the Naval brigade under Com-



mander John R. Tucker, which held out at the battle of Saylor's Creek after General Ewell had surrendered.

Scharf's History of the Confederate States Navy, published in 1887, states that the Corps was broken into many small detachments, and they participated in many actions in which their share had not been recorded. The author cites a report made by a Confederate colonel dated October 30, 1864, showing that the aggregate strength of the Corps then was but 539 men, of which two captains, three lieutenants and 62 privates were at that time prisoners of the enemy. The report continues:

"The Marine Corps is distributed at the following naval stations: Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and at Drewry's Bluff; also on board of the three iron-clad steamers in the James River, and as guards at the Richmond Navy Yards. Marine guards have been assigned to the armed steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga, destined to operate against the enemy's commerce on the sea.

"Since my last report the Marines have been under the enemy's fire at Drewry's Bluff and on the James River; also in the land and naval engagements near Mobile on the 5th and 6th of August last. A Marine guard under the command of Lieutenant Crenshaw was attached to the Confederate steamship Tallahassee during the late cruise, when much damage was inflicted upon the enemy's shipping at sea.

"Upon all occasions when the Marines have been called upon for active service, they have displayed the promptness and efficiency of well disciplined soldiers."

Bill Murphy Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles 53, Calif.

• Thank you for your most interesting account of Confederate Marine history.—Ed.

NCO STRIPE

Dear Sir:

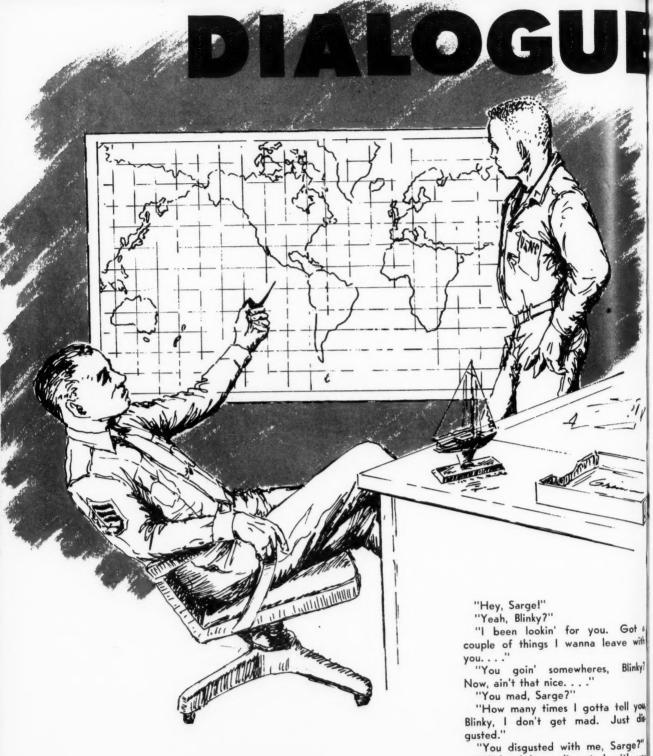
I am writing to inquire about the regulation that corresponds with the

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73



The Sarge was looking forward to retiring,
buying a boat and cruising the Caribbean

"Blinky, I been disgusted with you ever since I first seen you."

"But, I thought we was pals; but dies, maybe."

"Me, buddy with the stupidest Merine I ever seen? I been like a fathe to you, Blinky, but a buddy? Never

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"You about b way to brews dancin'

"I'm when I that...

for two warriors

I have done my damndest to make you into a good Marine, an' I gotta admit, there was times in Korea when I was kinda proud of myself-you know, them couple of times when you done the right thing. . . . "

"Sure, Sarge, You gimme the benefit of your experience, an' I tried to do what you told me. . . .

"But you are still the stupidest Marine I ever seen."

"Sarge, you're makin' me sore, but it ain't gonnar do you any good. I ain't shippin' over, no matter what you say!'

"You are a stupid Marine. I do not think you belong in my Corps, anyhow. Go ahead, be a civilian. Work in a crumby factory. . . ."

"I got a job, an' it ain't in a crumby factory; it's in a clean factory, an' my uncle's the superintendent. . . ."

"Charity! I always knew you'd end up takin' charity."

"Sarge, I ain't never seen you so bitter."

"I got a right."

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"Me too. I got a right to get out an' do like I please."

"Blinky, everybody's got the right, but it don't make sense when I see somebody walkin' away from the best deal in the world and makin' it rough for himself. But, if that's the way you want it, I guess there ain't nothin' I can say to stop you. No hard feelin's, Blinky. When I retire maybe we can get together on my boat and take a cruise to the Caribbean. Stop off at some of them pretty islands, lay in the sun on the beaches an' drink cold brews, maybe watch them Virgin Island gals swimmin' in the lagoons down there. . . ."

"Hey Sarge, you feelin' all right?" "Yeah, Blinky. Why?"

"You sound kinda funny, talkin' about buying a boat that'll sail all the way to the Caribbean-drinkin' cold brews on the beach an' watchin' dancin' gals swimmin'."

"I'm gonna do it Blinky. But that's when I retire. You ain't interested in that. . . ."

"You gonna buy a boat? You ain't

"Yeah, I'm gonna buy a boat. But you're wastin' time, Blinky. The First Sergeant's got your papers all ready to sign."

"How you gonna buy a boat big enough to sail all the way to. . . . "

"The First Sergeant, Blinky-he's waitin'.''

"You gonna stay in for twenty?"

"Yeah, Blinky. I ain't stupid. I been askin' questions. . . .

"Yeah?"

"Blinky, how long you think you gonna live?"

"Nobody knows that."

"That shows how stupid you are. They know."

Who knows?"

"The people who collect facts an' statistics, I think they call 'em!

'An' they know?"

"They know that you got a good chance of livin' till you're 71."

"How good a chance?"

"Good enough to lay a bet on." "You gonna live till you're 71?"

"I got the same chance as you. An' that's where the \$70,000 comes

"What \$70.000?"

"The \$70,000 out of which I am gonna buy the boat which is gonna take me to the Virgin Islands."

"You sure you feel all right, Sarge?" "Yeah, Blinky . . . it's gonna be nice down there . . . no gettin' up in the morning to go to a crumby factory.

"Who's gonna give you \$70,000?" "Well, it ain't exactly \$70,000. . . . "I knew there was a catch to it."

"It's more like \$69,000."

"That ain't bad, either, but who's gonna give you that kind of money?"

"The Marine Corps is, stupid. It figures this way: if I retire when I'm 38-an' I can 'cause I enlisted when I was 18-I'll get \$2200 a year for the rest of my life. If I live to 71, like the experts say, that adds up to the \$69,000."

"That's quite a wad o' dough." "An' that ain't all—there's Social Security, too, I'll get \$1700 a year from that."

"Sarge, I got an idea you're trickin' me."

"How many times I give you a bad steer, Blinky?

"Once there was that blonde in

"About the Corps, Blinky? About the Corps?"

"You been like a pappy, Sarge, I gotta admit it."

"Well, I got laundry to pick up. Be seein' you. . . .

"Sarge. . . .

"Yeah?"

"If I do get out, I can buy insurance -you know, the kind that'll give me a payment each month, same's retirement pay, can't 1?"

"Sure, Blinky. But you'd be paying the insurance company about \$200 a month in premiums. That's \$2400 a year; in 20 years you'd be payin' \$48,000 for the same \$70,000 you're gettin' free from the Corps."

"It don't seem right for them poor

civilians."

"Sure don't. But you poor civilians'll just have to shift for yourselves."
"How do you mean?"

"Well, Blinky, there's all them doctor and dentist bills, too. You gotta pay 'em. If you're retired, you just go to the nearest military hospital, or dentist, an' they'll take care of you, just like now when you're in the Corps. Then, there's all them other things you're gettin' now that you sure are gonna miss."

"Like what?"

"Like what! Like commissaries, gas stations, movies, exchanges an' all them other places where you been gettin' the best for a hell of a lot less."

"How many more years you got, Sarge?"

"Ten."

"You gonnar get a job-maybe a easy one, when you get out?"

"Oh, sure, Blinky. Gotta keep busy. But with my retirement I can take it easy an' look around for somethin' I like. Maybe go into business for myself. Maybe hire a couple of guys

TRANSPLACEMENT

[continued from page 23]

nonetheless, a problem which is currently under study. Possibly its only ultimate solution rests in recognizing and accepting the sentiment expressed by one first sergeant. Asked his opinion, he spit out a curse and added, "We're all in the same Marine Corps, aren't we?"

Upon its return to Camp Sukiran, the battalion plunged once again into the constant training which has become its (and every battalions of all three FMF divisions) hallmark. Their grim goal is readiness; readiness to close with the enemy, to capture or destroy him by fire, maneuver and shock action, to repel his assault by fire and close combat. Readiness. But something else too: vigilance.

A thousand different men will take home a thousand different recollections of their overseas tour. Here are some:

A Delta Company Marine remembers the mountain climbing exercises because they were conducted in his own back yard at Habu Canyon, Camp Sukiran, shortly after they arrived overseas. "It rained the day we ran the course," he recalls, "and none of us had much experience with such acrobatics as 'seat and body repels.' But we learned how to use them to get down sheer, slippery, 50-foot cliffs. When I got through those 17 obstacles in one piece I felt like I'd done a day's work."

"We had a Gung-Ho company," another Delta Marine added. "Captain C. M. Schmidt, who was in the OSS and was a rubber boat instructor for Carlson's Raiders, gave us a real swinging class at Kin Beach on survival in water. How to build makeshift rafts, how to use shirts and trousers for water wings, and how to float a Jeep vehicle with only a hunk of canvas and some line. Swinging, man!"

"I remember Thanksgiving," said an Alpha Company Marine. "We invited 100 third-graders, their teachers and principal, to have dinner with us. All the other companies did the same thing. All told, the battalion had more than 350 Okinawans to chow."

"How about the hospital?" chimed in another. "We painted the Olongapo Hospital down in the Philippines when we were down there. It was called 'Operation Painter' after Lieutenant Colonel Painter, our Battalion CO."

"It's been a lot of work and a lot of fun too," said a Bravo Company Marine. "But I think the thing I remember most is that I trained my own replacement. I've got a machine gun section and, when we got new Marines, fresh from ITR just before lock-on time. I knew one of them would replace me, because I have to leave the battalion when we get Stateside. Under the transplacement system, a guy can go from private to E-4 in a year if he's willing to work. We've had several do it. My replacement came in as a private and I had a feeling right from the start that he would be the one. He

took MCI courses on weapons and learned those guns inside out. I got a bang out of telling him he'd replace me because I know he'll do a good job and also, it makes you feel good to say, 'I was right about this guy."

"We officially became one/nine in January," said another. "But in July, 1960, we had a formal battalion review and retired our one/seven colors. Those colors had been with the battalion since 1917. They went through Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester, Peleliu, Okinawa, China, Inchon, Seoul, Pohang and the Chosin Reservoir.

A lot of guys in our outfit had been with them in a lot of those places. Sure we got brand new colors, never carried before, of one/nine. But anybody who was there and says he didn't choke up a little when they retired the colors and the band played 'Auld Lang Syne' is a damned liar."

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Memories . . . memories. These and a thousand more. Memories of Bolo Point, Moromi, Koza and Four Corners; of tailor shops, souvening shops, pawn shops, ceramic dogs on the roofs of Okinawan houses to ward off evil spirits, the smell of kimshi in Korea, the Ginza, Corregidor, the New Year's Eve party that nobody attended. the Japanese TV, the Peter Rabbitt, the school children in their neat, nautical uniforms, the houseboys. Memories ... memories. . .

And none of it was in vain. There will always be somebody, somewhere to whom they can say, "Remember when we. . . ?"

DIALOGUE (cont.)

later to run it for me so's I'll have more time for cruises on my boat. . . . "

"Sarge. . . ."

"Yeah, Blinky?"

"You done it again. . . . "

"Yeah? What?"

"Snowed me. That's what."

"I ain't snowed you."

"Yeah. . . . Seems like you believe it yourself this time."

"I ever give you a bum steer?"

"Only with that blonde. . . . "

"See you, Blinky."

"Sarge. . . . "

"Yeah, Blinky?"

"There couldn't be no slip-up on that seventy thousand?"

"Good as gold, Blinky. Good as gold. . . . "



that dang training film!

Leatherneck Magazin

BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by GySgt Mel Jones

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BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

If You Have An "Over" MOS, Try Retraining In A "Short" One

Corps skill requirements are frequently revised due to changes in organizational structures and manning levels, introduction of new weapons and equipment and personnel attrition. Therefore, according to MCO 1220.1A, appropriate classification and retraining actions should follow suit.

To help alleviate the present situation, the Order has listed the MOSs with an indication as to where they stand for retraining purposes. The list is shown below, by occupational fields (OFs). To readily understand it, keep in mind that "over" means there are too many Marines in that field; "short" means that there aren't enough.

OF	Pay Grade	s E-5/E-9	Pay Grades E-1/E-4			
01	Over	Short	Over 0121	Short 0131 0151		
02	0239 0241	0231		0161 0231 0241		
07	0741	0781	0741 0761	0781 0791		
13	1341 1349	1391	0.01	1316 1341 1345		
18	1811			1371 1381 1391 1831		
	1833	22.62	0.7.63	1841		
21 25		2161 2529 2533 2543	2161 2541	2111 2511 2531 2532		
27		2561 2732 2741 2752 2761		2543 2752		
30		2771 3011 3021		3021 3026		
		3026 3031 3041		3031 3036 3061		
32	3211 3241	3041		3261		
35	3537 3561			3513 3516		
40		4009 4029		0010		
41 43		4111 4312		4111		
46 55	5547 5563	5519 5534	5541 5593	4611 5534 5591		
70	5591	7041				

The occupational fields above are fairly balanced as to total personnel, but there are imbalances

within the MOSs, as shown. The list which follows not only shows MOS imbalances, but every OF listed is short of personnel:

OF	Pay Grad	les E-5/E-9	Pay Grade	s E-1/E-4
	Over	Short	Over	Short
04		0441	0431	0441
08		0811		0811
		0848		0842
				0844
				0846
31				3111
57				5711
64	6498	6441	6443	6412
		6442	6491	6413
		6443		6441
		6491		6442
				6461
				6481
65				6511
66		6611		6611
		6614		6614
		6621		6631
		6641		
67	6727	6713		6711
		6715		6715
				6741
68		6811		
69		6933		6933
71	7141	7113		7113
				7141

There's one field decidedly in excess of Corps needs for pay grade E-1 through E-3. Surprisingly enough, it's the infantry; OF 03. Personnel in this field are urged to retrain, especially those who've completed a tour with a controlled input/unit transplacement outfit.

TURN PAGE



MCO 1020.3 Carries Some Important Changes

Marine Corps Order 1020.33 calls for the following changes: Insignia of rank won't be worn on utility caps; emblems won't be pinned to shirt collars; the new rank structure's grade insignia (metal) can be acquired at Supply; only E-9s will wear the fancy waistplate for blues; and Drawers, Men's, Cotton, will be marked on the outside right of the front waistband immediately below the elastic band.

Dependents and Household Effects

Because Paragraph 7005 and 8253 of the Joint Travel Regulations have been questioned, MCBul 4600 specifies who may go where and why.

Specifically, if you're about to be transferred to an area which is dependent-kaput, and you wish the Corps to transport the family and household effects to a spot outside the continental limits, you'd best keep this in mind:

Dependents and household effects will not be transported to the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii or any territory or possession of the U. S. unless you or your dependents are bona fide residents of that area.

ND

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 72]

red, or NCO, stripe on the dress blues trousers.

I have heard many sides to this discussion, some agreeing that the stripe is an NCO stripe, and that a lance corporal is not an NCO, so he does not rate wearing it. I agree with this, but I have also heard that a lance corporal can wear the stripe.

I would like to know if there has been a regulation granting a lance corporal the right to wear the stripe, or does he rate it without a change of regulations?

LCpl A. H. Weinberg 3dServiceBn 3dMarDiv, FMF

c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• In accordance with Marine Corps Manual, Paragraph 49163, only NCOs shall wear the scarlet stripe down the outer seam of the dress trousers.

Marine Corps Order 1223.1A, Paragraph 4.g, states that under the permanent grade structure, the NCO grades begin with corporal (E-4).

No regulation has been issued granting lance corporals authorization to wear the stripe.—Ed.

RESERVE STATUS

Dear Sir:

I am a category "K," obligor in the United States Marine Corps Reserve. I enlisted in May, 1958, and since that time, I have maintained a satisfactory status according to the Reserve stand-

ards. However, this Summer I find that I will have to work in order to finance my tuition for my senior year in college. I have two questions which I would like answered.

First of all, can a Reservist in category "K," such as I am, maintain a satisfactory year by attending all the specified drills, but omitting Summer camp if the Summer camp is excused?

Secondly, is it stated in my Reserve contract that I have the prerogative to either stay as a Class II Reservist, which I now am, or transfer to a Class



III Reserve obligation, which requires 30 days active duty per year?

Name withheld

• Implementation procedures for the mandatory Reserve training and enforcement provision of Section 270, Title 10, U. S. Code, are contained in Marine Corps Order 1571R.6G.

In answer to your first question, a satisfactory year is one in which participation does not fall within the following, "Unexcused absence from more than 10 percent of the scheduled

drills per anniversary year of the individual, which are not made up by performance of EIOD; or the unexcused absence from annual field training." The local commanding officer has the authority to declare absence as excused or unexcused.

Second question: While a member of a Class II, Organized Reserve unit, you are required to complete the training requirements as listed in the statement of understanding; at such time as you qualify for training category "G", or it you qualify for other cogent reasons, the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, District Director, or Commanding Officer may transfer you to the Class III, Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.—Ed.

COMMISSIONING PROGRAM, USMCR

Dear Sir:

Please send me the complete information on the special commissioning program described on page 80, "In Reserve" department, March, 1961, issue. I would like to determine my eligibility. I am currently a PFC in the Reserve, with a college degree, and have served six months active duty.

Richard A. Charley 510 Walnut Street

Blairsville, Pa.

• Marine Corps Order 1040.R10C contains the information you seek.— Ed.

PLATOON 144

Dear Sir:

I'm looking for a graduation picture of Platoon 144, which graduated from Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris 20, 19
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Island, S.C., on the morning of October 20, 1960, with many parents present. My son graduated then.

I was wondering if one of the parents who took pictures of the graduation would be kind enough to forward the negatives to me so that I could have some prints made. I'll return the negatives.

Mrs. Fred Cesario 246 Sycamore Street

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

• Perhaps our readers will help.-Ed.

PARIS OR PARRIS ISLAND

Dear Sir

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Enclosed is a portion of an envelope postmarked September 15, 1918, Paris Island. S. C.

Please notice that there is only one "r" in Paris. Can you please explain when the second "r" was put in the word and why?

SSgt Billy J. Weaver H&S Co., 2dPionBn., Second MarDiv. FMF

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

• The Marine Corps had its first contact with Parris Island slightly less than 400 years after Jean Ribaut sailed into the harbor which he named Port Royal, the name by which the location of their installations on Parris Island were to be officially known by the Navy and

Marine Corps until World War I.

By 1917, however, the volume of mail for the station became so great that a directive was issued, ordering a change in the island's name. This was Marine Corps Order No. 27 dated 22 June 1917, which reads as follows: "At the request of the Postmaster General and in order to avoid delay in the delivery of mail, it is directed that the official designation of the Marine Corps post at Port Royal, S. C., be changed from Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C."

The spelling of Paris with one "r" was the official version until the addition of another "r" was directed by Marine Corps Order No. 32, dated 3 May 1919. The latter was issued on the recommendation of Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton, then in command of the post, who enclosed with his letter a copy of Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, No. 5, to support his contention that "The proper historical manner of spelling the name of this Island" was with two "r's."—Ed.

STANDARD FORM 46

Dear Sir:

A minor disagreement has arisen between two members and myself, concerning the U. S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit (Standard Form 46).

One man states that his Military Driver's License, obtained while stationed overseas, is accepted by all Stateside commands. The other claims that if a Driver's Permit is given to a man overseas, it is not valid upon his return to the U. S. In order to drive government vehicles in the States, he must be retested and issued a new license.

Is the present Motor Vehicle Permit accepted on all Marine and Naval bases, or does a man have to get a new one upon his return to the States?

LCpl Alexander W. Hoepner Marine Barracks, U.S. Navy Base Box 32A, Navy #115 c/o FPO, New York, N.Y.

● Standard Form 46, U. S. Government Motor Vehicles Operator's Permit, is recognized the world over on government reservations except that local commands may have additional or supplemental requirements for re-testing or re-examining as deemed necessary. The local commanding officer does not have to recognize a permit issued from another command, but he usually does—the prerogative is his.

When the Standard Form 46 cards are issued to operate vehicles in combat areas, they are marked "Combat Area" and the personnel concerned are reexamined when reporting for duty at a shore establishment activity.

Reference: Navy Civilian Personnel Instructions 5100.9.—Ed.

COMMUTED RATIONS

Dear Sir:

Would you be so kind as to advise me on this matter? I am an unmarried PFC, and I am living off base, renting an apartment. What I would like to know is am I eligible to draw commuted rations while living off base, and unmarried?

I do not eat in the mass hall at all, and I feel that if I do not eat there, I should be eligible for commuted rations. In other words, I am paying for something that I do not use.

I would appreciate any specific order that applies to this matter.

PFC Kendall J. Rawlison H&S Btry., 1st LAAM Bn Force Troops, FMFPac

Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Marine Corps Manual, paragraph 25056, says, in part:

"Subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, an enlisted member (including an enlisted member without dependents) on permanent, temporary, or temporary additional duty at a station where a general mess is maintained, is entitled to have his ration commuted at the applicable daily rate. The Com-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82)



"Say, just how long have you BEEN on this island?"

Leatherneck Magazine

SPORT SHORTS

by GySgt George Cushman

Capt James A. Miller won the 1961 lightweight crown in the Twelfth Naval District wrestling competition. The El Toro-based officer was the All-Marine Wrestling Champion of 1958 and entered the District matches as an independent contestant....Maj Allen S. "Scotty" Harris has replaced Hans W. Jacobsen as coach of the San Diego Recruit Depot football team. He has spent more than eight years coaching Corps elevens and has just completed three successful seasons at the helm of the Hawaii Marines. The major's Spring football call brought out 40 hopefuls, including former Quantico stars, Holly Hollingshead, John Yohn and Tom Maudlin, all 1960 All-Marine selectees. Veterans of last year's Devildog team who returned are: Dom Bruno, Bill Meglen, Ray Petersen, Bo Raney and Kelton Winston. In Maudlin, Coach Harris has the finest quarterback in the Naval service. The talented signal-caller was voted the top player award by the Navy Times last year.



Mike Schott, from the MCAS, Beaufort, S. C., won his second consecutive Tri-State Golf Tournament when he put together rounds of 71-79-73-223 to outdistance his nearest rival, Gladdis Padgett, representing Fort Jackson. Shaw AFB won the team title for the fourth time since the tourney was inaugurated eight years ago....Parris Island's Ernie Cates and Lejeune's Al Adams both went

to the semifinals of the National AAU Judo Tournament before being eliminated, Cates, three times All-Marine Champ, was eliminated in his fourth match, while Adams succumbed in his fifth round match....Hq. Co., Force Troops walked off with top honors in the Twentynine Palms Minor Sports Carnival. Cpl V. M. McMenamy was the only double winner during the Carnival. Representing Hq. Co., Mc-Menamy swept the singles table tennis and singles badminton championship. He later teamed with Lt L. K. Slusher and Capt J. H. Austin to win the doubles table tennis and doubles badminton titles respectively.

Vince Caballes, 105-pound flyweight, has hung up his gloves after accomplishing what he started out to do. When the 25-year-old Pendleton sergeant tried out for the boxing team he had never fought in the ring before, but he wanted to win a trophy. He not only copped the Eleventh Naval District flyweight title, but ended his brief career by reaching the finals of the All-Marine tournament. He plans to enter school this Fall after receiving his discharge.

There was a one-pin difference in the winning score for the 1960 All-Marine bowling roll-off over the mark posted in 1959. GySgt Richard W. Steinbaugh is the defending champion. Last year, he rolled 1893 for nine games. The 1959 champ, with a score of 1892, was MSgt Joseph E. Zok Quantico football mentor, Wil Overgaard, lost some of his top grid stalwarts through transfers, but is still optimistic about the 1961 season. The personable coach of the 1960 All-Marine title holders doesn't schedule Spring practice since the influx of players doesn't begin until early Summer.

Capt Thomas B. Epps saw a golfer's dream come true when he aced

the 350-yard, par-four 11th hole at Camp Pendleton. He came back to the realm of the average golfer when he took an eight on the very next hole. The captain is serving with the First Force Service Regiment....San Diego's Jack Douglas is currently ranked sixth in the nation among amateur tennis players. Last year he was ranked 13th and made the jump, up the ladder, with impressive wins during the Winter campaign. He has been named to this year's Davis Cup Team that will try to win the Cup from the Australians.

GvSgt Ralph Russo is the new handball champ of the Third Division. Russo lost only one game-by a onepoint margin-during the five rounds of play. The finals saw him clinch the crown with decisive 21-3 and 21-8 wins....Carmen Basilio has hung up his gloves after his defeat by Paul Pender in their title fight in April. The two former Marines staged a bitter battle for the crown held by Pender. Basilio will be missed by the millions of fight fans throughout the country. His free-swinging style was typical of other former Marines now in the fisticuff business. Pender will do battle again with Terry Downes in London this Summer. Downes, who fought for Quantico during his stint with the Corps, is predicting that he will capture the title this time. It will be Pender's first defense of his title outside of his home territory of Boston. Since his last fight with Pender, Downes has knocked out four American invaders in London.

Nick Kovalakides, University of Maryland PLC and top college javelin thrower, set a new Penn Relays' mark with a toss of 232 feet. He wound up second to Phil Conley in the Quantico Relays when Conley heaved the stick 244'10"....The 1961 San Diego Holiday Basketball Tournament hosted by Cal Western, the Naval Training Center and MCRD, has lined up a classy field. In addition to the host teams, Whittier College, Arizona State College, New Mexico Western, Greenville, Illinois and the University of California at Riverside will vie for the title. won last year by San Diego. The 1961 tourney will be staged at Cal Western.

PLC Larry Hayes, Iowa State University, captured his third straight national collegiate wrestling title in this year's NCAA wrestling meet held at Corvallis, Ore. He becomes the

of Iowa matches three of vear... comprise Wing pl Fleet V Coached passed s in the d South Diego Baseball 1959 an listed as collegian days of final da

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19th wrestler in the history of NCAA competition to win three championships and one of four from the state of Iowa. Hayes has lost only four matches during his college career, and three of those were in his sophomore year....The FMFLant volleyball team comprised in its entirety of Second Wing players took the 1961 Atlantic Fleet Volleyball championship. Coached by John Kandes, the team passed seven other contending groups in the double elimination meet.

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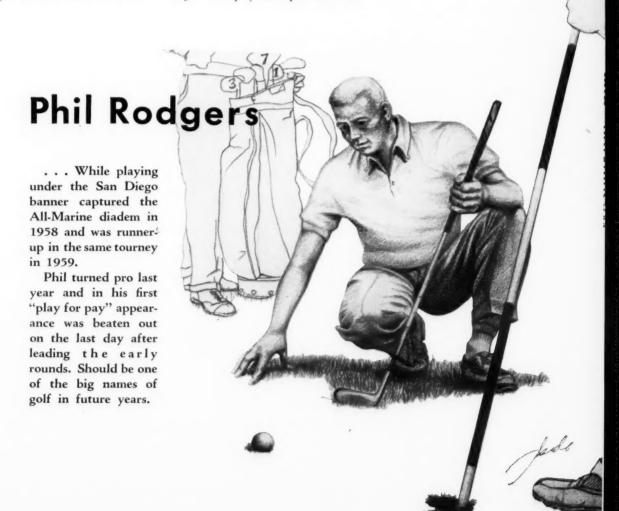
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ght in eld the Southern California has won a San Diego Invitational Inter-Collegiate Baseball Tournament after losing the 1959 and 1960 meets when they were listed as favorites. The Los Angeles collegians were undefeated during four days of competition which saw the final day washed out. Fresno State, winner the previous two years, wound up in a second place tie with Stanford Navy's baseball team set a new

Academy record when it won its seventeenth victory in a row. The fabulous **Joe Bellino** continued where he left off on the football field by hitting timely and fielding flaw-lessly.

Three El Toro badminton players took top honors in Eleventh District competition held in late April. SSgt Bill Cooper won the "B" division singles title and LtCol Richard Braun and SSgt Ralph Hyatt teamed up to win the doubles eventJim Partin broke two all-time records at the El Toro station lanes when he rolled a 296 high game and a 703 three-game series. Partin, who manages the lanes at El Toro, rolled 11 straight strikes before missing the headpin in the final frame....It will be a mythical All-Marine title this year in baseball. Three strong varsity clubs-at Lejeune, Hawaii and San Diego-will play semi-pro nines in their respective areas, as well as the top service competition. No formal championships have been scheduled this year in baseball....Former Marine Pete Runnels is continuing his steady hitting with the Boston Red Sox. Pete has been hitting consistently over the .300 mark all year and might repeat as American League batting king. Two years ago he battled Ted Williams down to the final day before losing the crown by two points.

END



FROM OUR READERS

[continued from page 49]

Mainside hits you again with an impact that staggers you and you clinch within yourself and map out your offensive. You must get these weapons ready for final inspection; there is more drill to be taught, uniforms to be issued, 60-day test, final strength test, judo and bayonet classes, dental appointments, parades and reviews. You know it can be done. So you set out to do it. Time grows short. Soon the final inspection will loom upon you. You anticipate this and every possibility to improve your platoon is probed and reprobed until you are confident they'll make it.

The day arrives . . . final field inspection. You feel that your platoon is ready as you pass the word to fall out. And as you step out into the bright morning sunlight you see the result of three grueling months of hard work. They snap to attention automatically as your approach, and you can't help comparing them with a pine forest after a light rain. All very green and all very shiny. Once again you know that they can make

it; after all—you trained them! As you stand in front of each man, with the inspectors, you are proud, very proud. You realize, inside, that here are some of the men who will be running the Corps long after you have retired; you know that they will carry on some of the traditions that you yourself have helped to make.

It is no real surprise when you receive a "well done." You expected it . . . for you have worked for it. You have passed the last milestone; all that is left is the final

graduation review.

Adjutant call sounds and the final parade begins, and as you march your platoon to its place, you see the long lines of green-clad men in perfect unison, stepping smartly to a tune that John Philip Sousa composed back in 1888 for Marines no different from these. You are on the last leg of the review, and as you march on line past the reviewing stand, listening to the band you feel the glory and tradition of the Corps. You think of Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon, Basilone, and General "Chesty" Puller, and you know that directly behind you are 75 men who are sharing the same feeling.

And so it does; the parade ground is deserted. They have come and gone. It's a long walk back to the barracks. Something tells you that once again ft's all over—until the next time. . . .

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Dear Sir I've be

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 79]

manding Officer's approval will be based on the condition that the mess of which the enlisted person is a member will not be left with too few members to permit economical administration as a result of the approval of the request."—Ed.

UA LEAVE DEDUCTED

Dear Sir:

A question has arisen among the members of the Personnel Office in regard to the computation of leave to be deducted in connection with lost time as a result of unauthorized absence of five days or more.

Some are inclined to believe that if a person was on UA (AOL) on the 28th day of the month, and returned on the second of the following month, he should be charged a half day's leave for the period 28-31, and another half day for the period 1-2, which would total out one day's leave to be deducted from the member's leave record. Others believe that the member should be charged a half day's leave for the entire period, based on a half day's loss for the six days.

It is my contention that this person

would lose a half day's leave for the same period, based on the table as shown in the PRAM. It would seem unjust for the member to lose one day's leave based on the computation one-half day for the period 28-31, and another half day for the period 1-2.

SSgt Arthur R. Jones Personnel Section

Brooklyn 1, N. Y.



● In the situation described by you, there would be only one period of unauthorized absence to be recorded in accordance with the instructions in subparagraph six of Paragraph 4020, PRAM. Therefore, using the third table of subparagraph two of Paragraph 4020, PRAM, a leave deduction entry for one-half day would be entered in the

deductions column of the leave page.

—Ed.

IDENTIFICATION NEEDED

Dear Sir:

In reviewing the story of the Second Marine Division in World War II, entitled "Fellow Me", by Richard W. Johnston, and published by Random House, New York, I came across a picture of a Marine on page 171, whose face is very familiar to me. I believe that he was a former boxer in the Corps, or perhaps prior to his service, and would like identification of him.

James T. Fanning 1786 Chelwood Circle Northbridge Terrace

Charleston, S. C.

• Since many of the illustrations used in the division histories were obtained from private sources, it is impossible for us to identify the person in question. Some of our readers may know the man, however, and send the information to you.—Ed.

RESERVE STATUS

Dear Sir:

It is requested that you settle a very important discussion.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on November 29, 1955, for a straight six-year obligation, I attended a 45-day involuntary Active Duty period at Parris Island, S. C., in April and May, 1957.

I also attended five Summer camps, and have completed five satisfactory years of drill attendance.

Am I therefore eligible to serve my last year in Class III, or is it necessary to attend drills the last year also?

Name Withheld

● Current regulations require that, upon completion of five years' satisfactory participation, Reservists who are mandatory participants be notified by their Commanding Officer or District Director that they have met the requirements for transfer to Training Category "G". In this respect only the Commanding Officer, or the District Director (COMART) is in a position to make a positive determination of an individual Reservist's participation status. Reter to Paragraph 4, MCO 1571R.6G.—Ed.

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I've been reading Leatherneck Maga-

zine for quite a few years, and have yet to see four in one family in the Marines. I have four children, and all four joined the Corps; the last one just a few months ago.

I have three sons and one daughter, and she left the Corps to make a home for a Marine.

I think the Corps is wonderful....

Mrs. Mary Lewis
4241 Ravenwood

St. Louis 20, Mo.

• We think you're wonderful, too, Mrs. Lewis.—Ed.

REAL PRAYERS

Dear Sir:

Would you be kind enough to publish the three prayers said before meals at Parris Island?

Each table had a card with these prayers on it, and I would appreciate having a copy of them from the magazine.

PFC Vincent M. Cazzetta 2566 Harway Avenue

Brooklyn 14, N.Y.

• "To be grateful is to give thanks...

To give thanks is to acknowledge God's love... To acknowledge God's love is to know God... To know God is to find rest in Him.

"O Lord, Thou who has made us and all good things, receive our thanks and strengthen us to do Thy will. Amen."

* * *

"Our Heavenly Father, we pause to remember that all good things come trom Thee. Accept our thanks for this tood and bless it to our good and to Thy glory. Amen."

* * *

"In Humble Gratitude, O God, we offer Thee our thanks for this food and all the blessings of lite. May we show our gratitude in our daily thoughts and actions. Amen."—Ed.

END



CORPS ALBUM

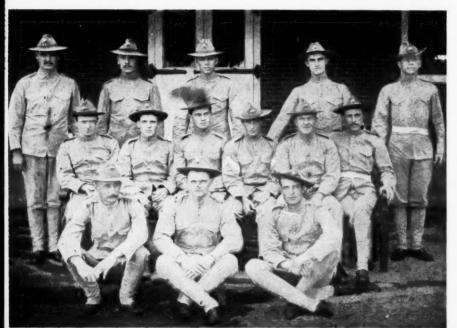


HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will publish as a regular feature. Leatherneck will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification.

Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, Leatherneck Magazine, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Members of Company 871, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C., in January, 1925.



Submitted by Pvt Frederick A. Bahm

These were personnel of "E" Co., Second Regiment, at Manila Bay in December of 1902.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the cap-

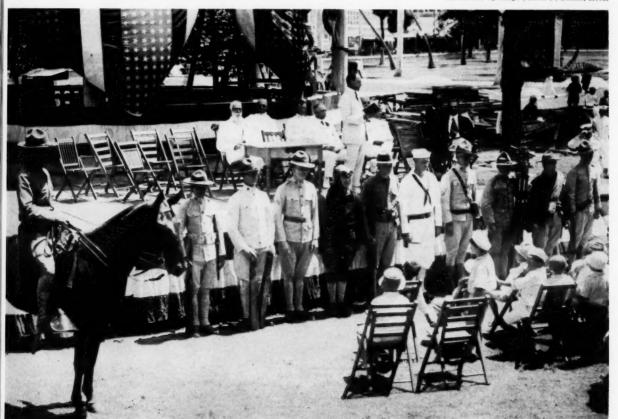
MSgt James F. Smith, (Retd) General Delivery Midway Island, Va.

Pvt Frederick A. Bahm 6 Lake Terrace Clementon, N. J.

Carl K. Storer 881-21st St. San Bernardino, Calif.



Submitted by MSgt James F. Smith, Retd.



Each branch of the Service was represented at a ceremony in Honolulu in 1919.

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Submitted by Carl K. Storer



Reviews by SSgt Charles Kester

MEANWHILE, BACK AT THE FRONT by Gene L. Coon, Crown Publishers, New York Price \$4.95

This is one of the funniest books ever to be reviewed in this column.

It deals with alleged exploits of the Public Information Section of the First Marine Division during the late unpleasantness in Chosen-jin.

Although Meanwhile Back at the Front is by no means a novel in the classical sense, it is well worth reading. The dialogue is funny, the action is fast, the characters are well-drawn and the plot is believable even for the reader who isn't acquainted with any members of the First Division's Informational Services Office during the period covered by Coon's book.

STREET WITHOUT JOY by Bernard B. Fall, The Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Price \$4.95

This is a revealing study of a war that went wrong.

Military experts have long looked down their noses at guerrillas and irregular soldiers. The general impression was that they didn't stand a chance against conventional forces.

This study of the Indochinese war of 1946-1954 points out how wrong the experts can be, given the proper circumstances. During that little-publicized campaign, the French lost control of the whole of Indochina at the cost of 172,708 men, dead, missing or wounded. The victors were guerrillas.

The unsuccessful efforts of the French army to cope with a large, wellorganized guerrilla force demonstrates the tragic weakness of a European-type army, trained to fight on fixed fronts, when opposed by an enemy who refuses to fight a pitched battle.

In a primitive country, against small

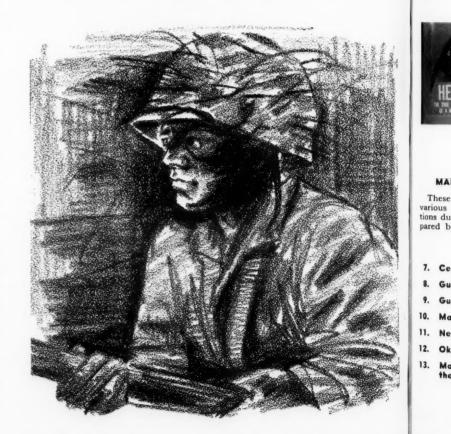
bands of lightly armed partisans, tanks, self-propelled artillery and other roadbound equipment becomes more of a liability than an asset.

Under such conditions, the supply lines of a conventional force are impossible to defend. The necessity for remaining on the roads not only exposes regular forces to attack, but generally requires them to operate on exterior lines

In one instance cited in Street Without Joy, the Communist 803d Regiment attacked a French force on Route 19 on March 14. Six days later the same regiment was in position to attack the road-bound French force at Plei Rinh. The Communists marched 80 kilometers through the jungle, while the French forces were obliged to travel 150 kilometers over the poor roads. It took the French seven days to make the trip!

No positive answers to the problems of guerrilla warfare are to be found in Street Without Joy, but the unsuccessful efforts of the French forces will throw light on the type of military unit needed to combat a kind of warfare which will be increasingly used by the Communist world.

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 U. S. MARINES—A Pictorial History by Lynn Montross. Text, drawings, photographs and paintings trace the growth of the Marine Corps from the rough-and-ready Corps of early days to a modern fighting force.

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4. BAND OF BROTHERS by Ernest Frankel. The first novel to depict that nightmarish and heroic period of the Korean War during which the United Nations troops were forced to withdraw from the Yalu.

\$4.00



 HEROES, U. S. MARINE CORPS 1861-1955, by Jane Blakeney. A comprehensive volume containing photographs of current and obsolete medals and decorations, and a complete list of Marine Corps winners of the Medal of Honor, Navy Cross and Silver Star, since the Civil War.

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 DO NOT GO GENTLE by David MacCuish. Here is a powerfully written, sensitive and deeply felt first novel. One of the finest presentations of combat, with its sense of life and dread of of death.

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3. HELL IN THE HEAVENS by Captain John M. Foster, USMCR. May well be the most authentic account of the way it was in the South Pacific in the fateful years of 1943 and 1944.
\$4.50



 SECRETS OF JUDO by Jiichi Watanabe and Lindy Avakian. A fully illustrated textbook featuring dynamic explanations of the art and science of the sport. More than 250 photographs and drawings.

\$3.50

MARINE CORPS MONOGRAPHS

These 7 illustrated monographs cover various Marine Corps amphibious operations during WWII. They have been prepared by the Historical Branch, HQMC.

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Hallowed Honor Guard

They came from steaming jungle floors Emerged from battles long and hard. They walked through Heaven's Pearly Gates

And formed a Hallowed Honor Guard.

They came from cold Korean hills And up from wind-swept China plains. They fought their way through darkened nights

Through cold and heat and driving rains.

And as they formed their ghostly ranks Exotic birds shrieked mournful cries. Awakening still more that slept Beneath the sand and cloudless skies.

The swamps and forest gave them up The ash and coral set them free. Their path was cleared of obstacles Which led them to eternity.

From Tarawa to Belleau Wood Their restless souls began to stir. With weapons poised they came alert For strikes which never would occur.

They brought their gear and record books Along with discipline and pride. They met St. Peter at the Gates And neatly stacked their arms outside.

O'Bannon met Dan Daly there
To welcome every man aboard.
Lou Diamond found old hands he knew
Lejeune was there to pass the word.

Old "Gimlet Eye" stepped out in front To hear their records being read. And then he snapped a fast salute Before he welcomed them and said:

"Let's get the raiders up on line But disregard their parachutes. Press up the uniforms they wore And brush their mud-caked combat boots.

"Bring up the gallant troops that fell On Iwo, Guam and Saipan too. Recall the men who held at Wake Then get 'Red Mike' to head the crew."

Through mist and fog their forms appeared All bearing orders from the Lord. Past rusted hulls and burned out caves Their endless column slowly poured,

So on they came with trudging feet That echoed through God's corridors. Ten thousand Leathernecks who sang A hymn of faith and foreign shores.

They came from continents and isles And from the battle grounds they'd won. They limped and crawled and staggered in With courage not to be undone. From privates up to generals From cooks to sweating cannoneers. Their muffled cadence softly fell Upon the Saints' attentive ears.

They found a place to rest at last And many shed their ragged packs. For Heaven's streets were soft as down Beneath their scarred and burdened backs.

The tears from Angels cleansed their wounds
Their battles ceased forevermore.

They formed the Honor Guard upstairs Since separation from their Corps.

Harry A. Koch



The deepest blessing God can give Is not that man may always live But that the time allotted here

But that the time allotted here Be spent where He is always near. And where can man more closely be

And where can man more closely be Than in the sky where he can see The glory of the earth below And spaces where he cannot go?

Soaring far above the ground Going faster far than sound Knowing only moments lie From sudden death and men who fly,

And when the day that he must go Dawns bright as freshly fallen snow Full of faith the pilot flies Through the window in the skies.

Probing spaces yet unknown Places he has never flown Leaving all the earthbound things Rising on eternal wings.

To him who found that God was near
And greeted death without a fear
Think not that he's forever goge
But through a window he has flown.

Dolores Femil

Put Up Job

Once a cannibal tribe had the luck
To capture a sergeant with lots of pluck.
The Sarge had no wish,
To be the main dish,
And for once in his life he was stuck.

But the cannibal king made some big plans, Which included the use of some pots and pans;

So the Sarge, with patience, Explained K-rations— Poor Sarge! Now he's served up in cans. M. H. McGrav

Memorial

I held the cap within my hands,
The snowy cap of white,
And through the door where memory
stands,

There gleamed a golden light.

It bathed the scenes of other days When "Always Faithful" meant, That we should march with fearless gaze 'Till life and love were spent.

The days we shared are gone: And though I know I should not grieve, The years have passed, and still they glow. Wound chevrons on my sleeve.

Though long ago I dried my tears And learned to laugh and jest, The medals of the wasted years Lie heavy on my breast.

The days are past when life was fair And death a thing apart, For as I live a "Croix de Guerre" Is pinned upon my heart.

M. Hoyle

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OR 46,666 GUIDEBOOKS

Today's brain-twister is: if one Guidebook for Marines costs \$1.50, and you can buy 46,666 Guidebooks for the price of the Ontos pictured above, what is the price of the Ontos? You are permitted to ignore all city, county, state and federal excise taxes and consider your figure as F.O.B., city of manufacture, or port of entry. Got it? If your answer is \$69,999.00, you're wrong. Actually, it's

\$70,000.00, right on the button. The question might be raised: "Since I've bought 46,666 Guidebooks, won't you throw in another one for a dollar just to keep it in even figures?" Sorry. That would confuse our bookkeepers. Surely you know someone who'll lend you half a buck.

GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES \$1.50

Budweiser

where there's life...there's Bud



FISH STORY? Not this one! It's right on every Budweiser label to make sure you get the facts about the KING of Beers.

